PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE
Bombay Gazette.

MORNING EDITION.

No. 54,035.—NEW SERIES.] BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1907. [PRICE: ONE ANNA.

OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

NESTLE'S CONDENSED MILK
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. Saturday P. M 1907.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
2nd Mar.	ARABIA	7903		
9th "	ORIENTAL	5284	BRITANNIA	6525
16th "	PERSIA	7951		
23rd "	PENINSULAR	5294	MARMORA	10509
30th "	CALEDONIA	7558		
6th Apr.	* MACEDONIA	10512		
13th "	CHINA	7912		
20th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MOLDAVIA	9500
27th "	EGYPT	7912		
4th May	ORIENTAL	5284	HIMALAYA	6898
11th "	ARABIA	7903		
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	VICTORIA	6523
25th "	PERSIA	7951		

* Similar to the preceding and following steamer, the s. s. "MACEDONIA," sailing on the 6th April will proceed direct to Marseilles and London.

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the BALLARD PIER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the Ballard Pier on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals alling at Ports *en route*

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

BOMBAY, *21st December*, 1906.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and Insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

CALCUTTA AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON AGENTS: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	21st Mar. 1907.
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	18th Apr. "
ARMAND BEHIC	6,388	Guionnet	16th May "
YARRA	6,378	Sellier	13th June "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	11th July "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	8th Aug "
SYDNEY	4,118	Barillon	5th Sept "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the return voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessel	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
ARMAND BEHIE	6,388	Guionnet	2nd Mar. 1907.
YARRA	6,378	Sellier	30th " "
NERA	5,576	Schmitz	27th Apr. "

For further Particulars apply to

P. DE BURE,
Agent.

Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

ANCHOR LINE.

REGULAR SAILINGS from BOMBAY to MARSEILLES & LIVERPOOL,

The following sailings have been arranged:—

Steamers	Captain.	Tonnage.	Date. 1907.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	28th Feb.
BRITANNIA	R. G. Garrick	3069	13th Mar.
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	25th "
CASTALIA	F. S. Blight	6200	6th April.
MASSILIA	J. Thompson	5091	16th " *
OLYMPIA	C.F. Osborne, R.N.R.	5124	4th May.
CIRCASSIA	A. Haig	6716	30th "
SCINDIA	Shafto Abrey	5106	20th June.

Bombay to Suez	Rs. 350
Bombay to Port Said	Rs. 380
Bombay to Marseilles	Rs. 525
Bombay to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 550
Bombay to London overland from Marseilles and including 1st class rail ticket across the Continent	Rs. 600
Bombay to New York	Rs. 720
Return ticket to Liverpool (all the way by sea)	Rs. 900
Return ticket to London overland from Marseilles and back from Liverpool	Rs. 950

Steamers marked *Fares Rs. 50 less on return tickets than above

All Return Tickets are available for 2 years

Concession granted to Families. Railway employees, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced Stewardess, and is fitted with every comfort.

All steamers have electric lights and all steamers with the exception of those marked * have electric fans in every cabin free of charge.

The Advertised Rates to Europe include a passage by B. I. S. N. Co.'s Steamer between Karachi and Bombay.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to over-staying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of Steamer, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

For any further information regarding passage, etc., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents, Bombay.

CHEAP PASSAGES TO ENGLAND.

S. S. "WENSLEYDALE" 3919 Tons, SAILING on or about 27th February, to Hull.

This Steamer has accommodation for about 25 Passengers in large comfortable Cabins.

This Steamer is fitted with Electric Light and Fans in each Cabin.

For particulars regarding Rates, &c., apply to the undersigned.

W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.,
Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamer.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route.—Via.
LINGA	2,170	Mon. 4th Mar.	11 a.m.	P. D. & C.*
KOLA	1,205	Thur. 28th Feb.	9 a.m.	Cutch Mandvie.
LHASA	2,170	Frid. 1st Mar.	7 a.m.	(direct).*

* Via Porebunder, Dwarka and Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 4th Mar. calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons on THURSDAY, 28th Feb. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit and Mahomera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NOWSHERA," 3,024 tons on or about 2nd March.

FOR EAST AFRICA.

Steamers	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Ports of call
NERBUDDA	3000	28th Feb.	Mombassa and Zanzibar.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand, apply to—

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY.

25th *February*, 1907.

KING KING & Co.,

BANKERS and EAST INDIA AGENTS.
BOMBAY.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available berths secured at lowest rates obtainable by P. and O. and all other Steamers, free of charge of Commission.

Latest List of Sailings, Fares and Handbook of information furnished by return of post on application.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Railway Officials, Missionaries, and Family Parties obtained.

Special attention paid to the grouping of Passengers travelling 2nd Class by P. and O.

Every assistance rendered to Passengers on arrival in Bombay. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and Shipped.

Special Agents of the Firm meet all Steamers at Brindisi and Marseilles.

Packages of every description received for despatch as Cargo to Messrs. HENRY S. KING & Co., London, or Messrs. KING BAILLIE and Co., Liverpool.

Freight and Marine Insurance at the Lowest Rates. Quotations furnished on application.

KING HAMILTON & Co.,
CALCUTTA:
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co,

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE VIA BRINDISI.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st March.
IMPERATRIX	4213	G. Ghezzo	16th March.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st April.
IMPERATOR	4140	F. Mosca	16th April.
KOERBER	5301	A. Foresti	1st May.
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th May.
AFRICA	4596	P. Badessich	1st June.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
• † CHINA	5999	G. Damianovich	1st March.
• † AUSTRIA	7588	A. Bilaffer	3rd April.
• † VORWAERTS	5990	R. Colledani	2nd May.
• PERSIA	5895	P. Cragliotto	25th May.

• Will call at Karachi. † Will call at Fiume.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE, VENICE.

Brindisi are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE MESSAGERIES MARITIMES Co.

RETURN TICKETS, available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the return voyage by the Messageries Maritimes Co., are issued at reduced fares.

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S S. N. CO.

First Class Return Tickets are issued for the voyage Bombay to Trieste by Austrian Lloyd's and Genoa to Colombo by North German Lloyd's and vice versa, for Rs. 1,080 or £72.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA, AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
NIPPON	6317	B. Cobol	25th April.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

AGENT GENERAL,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House, 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular fortnightly service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To sail.
SOMALI	2655	Birsh	8th Mar. 1907

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMU, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE Coast ports, and DURBAN.

For Rates and Particulars apply to

A. STRANDES
Agent.

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 1ST DECEMBER, 1906.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

TO JAPAN VIA SINGAPORE, HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI.

Vessels	Tons.	Captain.	Arrival.	Departure. 1907
TOTOMI MARU	..	A. Keith	..	1st Mar.
RIOJUN MARU	..	C. B. Lapraik	5th Mar	16th Mar.
TIENTSIN MARU	..	T. Tibbols	14th Mar	22nd Mar.
KAGOSHIMA MARU	..	K. Kori	19th Mar.	30th Mar.
COLOMBO MARU	...	K. Homma	2nd Apl	13th April
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	16th Apl.	27th April
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Pyne	30th Apl.	11th May.
TOTOMI MARU	...	A. Keith	14th May	25th May
RIOJUN MARU	...	G. S. Lapraik	28th May	8th June
KAGOSHIMA MARU	...	K. Kori	11th June	22nd June
COLOMBO MARU	...	K. Homma	25th June	6th July
BOMBAY MARU	...	S. Ishikawa	9th July	20th July
CEYLON MARU	...	F. Pyne	23rd July	3rd August

For Freight apply to

T. KUSUMOTO,
Manager
Navsari Buildings, Hornby Row,
Fort, Bombay.

N.B.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO by the above Line are hereby NOTIFIED that NO CLAIMS for SHORT DELIVERY, DAMAGE, &c., WILL BE ENTERTAINED unless they are sent to the office within ten days after the steamer's arrival. No Survey will be held on cargo warehoused or removed from the Landing Shed

SHIPPING.

CHEAP PASSAGES TO HAMBURG.

THE S. S. "LANGDALE," SAILING first week in March, has accommodation for about 25 Passengers in comfortable two-berthed Cabins.

This Steamer is fitted with Electric Lights and fan in each Cabin. For Rates of Passages, apply to the Undersigned.

W. and A. GRAHAM and CO.,
Parsee Bazaar Street, Bombay.

PASSAGE SEASON 1907

OUR BOOKING Register is now open for forward Bookings and intending Passengers will kindly communicate with us as early as possible to enable us to secure best available berths.

PASSAGES BOOKED by all lines free of charge for commission.

PASSENGERS MET on arrival and assisted in embarking or landing.

BAGGAGE received, shipped or warehoused.

LETTERS, TELEGRAMS or Parcels received and delivered to expected friends free of charge.

SURPLUS baggage shipped cheaply as cargo.

COUTTS & CO.,
ARMY, SHIPPING & PASSENGERS' AGENTS,
Hornby Row, BOMBAY & KARACHI, Bunder, Road.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£600,000
RESERVE FUND	£575,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET WITHIN, LONDON, E

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Cawnpore.	Tuticorin
Lahore.	Bombay.	Colombo.	Zanzibar.
Amritsar	Madras.	Mandalay.	Mombassa
Kurrachee.	Rangoon.	Newera Elya.	Nairobi.
Steamer Point.	Aden.	Kandy.	Chittagong
Entebbe.			

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia. purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY *Ag. Manager.*

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yen	24,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	"	21,000,000
ORDINARY RESERVE FUND	"	10,700,000
SPECIAL RESERVE for SILVER FUND	"	1,000,000
SPECIAL RESERVE FUND	"	2,000,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:—

London
Lyons
New York
San Francisco
Honolulu (Hawaii)

Shanghai
Hongkong
Hankow
Tientsin
Peking
Newchwang
Chefoo

Tieling
Changchun
Antung-Hsien
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Fengtien
Liaoyang
Dairen (Dalny)

KOBE
Osaka
Tokyo
Nagasaki
Bombay

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT Accounts.

FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager

Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

ECZEMA COVERED HEAD AND LIMBS

Could Not Rest Day or Night—Felt Miserable From Itching—Cured Before Using One Complete Set of the Cuticura Remedies—Now Says: "It Ought to Be

A HOUSEHOLD WORD THE NAME OF CUTICURA"

"I broke out with eczema through getting a severe cold. I was covered on my chest, back and limbs for five weeks. I could not rest day or night. I took one vial of Cuticura Pills and used one box of Cuticura Ointment and one cake of Cuticura Soap. I was cured before I had used one set of the Cuticura Remedies. I read about the cures of Cuticura in the papers. I thought what they had done for one they could do for another, but after I had used Cuticura Soap for a day or two I believed it was a priceless remedy for anything, if it was given a trial. In fact, I scarcely believed I was cured in so short a time, and I felt much better and stronger than I did before taking the set of Cuticura Remedies. I shall not forget to recommend them to any one. If any one knew what the Cuticura Remedies can do, there would not be so many doctor's bills to pay, when you can get a cure at a trifling cost. It ought to be a household word, the name of Cuticura. I should like to tell you, before I conclude, the rash made me feel so ill. I itched so and how miserable I was. I used the Soap and Ointment and felt better after the third application. I felt they were doing me good—but to be cured, and not to feel ill! I consider them remarkable remedies, and if only people knew what they can do for them, they all would want to be first to try them. I beg to say I never felt better than I do at present. T. Alfred Watson, Well House, Stocksbridge, nr. Sheffield, Eng., Feb. 19, 1906."

Complete External and Internal Treatment for Every Humour of Infants, Children, and Adults consists of Cuticura Soap to cleanse the skin, Cuticura Ointment to to heal the skin, and Cuticura Pills (Chocolate Coated, vial of 60) to purify the blood. A Single Set often cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; London, Newbery, 27 Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, Roberts, 5 Rue de la Paix. Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props.

Mailed Free, "How to Cure Every Humour."

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

STERLING SILVER TOILET SETS.

CASED FOR LADIES:

Brush and Comb.
2 Brushes and Comb.
2 Brushes, Comb and Mirror.
2 Brushes, Comb, Mirror and 2 Cloth Brushes
2 Brushes, Comb, Mirror, 2 Cloth Brushes, Puff and Trinket Boxes, Clock, &c.

CASED FOR GENTLEMEN:

Pair plain Concave Backed Brushes and Comb.
Pair plain Concave Backed Brushes, Comb, 1 Hat and 2 Cloth Brushes.

ANY ARTICLE ENUMERATED CAN BE HAD SEPARATELY UNCASED.

The most recent and best designs, including Hammered, Cherub, Shell Border, Plain Embossed New Art, &c.

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DAY . . .
AT . . .

MARCKS & Co.'s GREAT SALE

4 ANNAS IN THE RUPEE SPECIAL SALE DISCOUNT.

TO THE END OF FEBRUARY ONLY.

MARCKS & Co., LD., BOMBAY AND POONA.

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ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS
SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.
Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.
Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.

Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON.
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

AS WE ARE **REMOVING** NEXT TO
ALICE BUILDINGS, FROM 1ST MARCH,
WE ARE CLEARING OUR STOCK AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

BESSHO & CO., HORNBY ROAD, FORT.

OVERLAND SUMMARY.

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TRADE C F St & Co MARK

RUSSIAN CAVIARE

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GUARANTEED BY US TO KEEP IN TROPICAL CLIMATES.

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STANDARD POLICIES

EVERY YEAR since 1865 the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 sums assured PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by

NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

NEW POLICIES IN 1905

ISSUED FOR	£2,535,408
ACCUMULATED FUNDS	£11,300,000
ASSURANCES IN FORCE	£28,600,165

ASK FOR THE 1905 PROSPECTUS containing the LATEST RATES and NEW SCHEMES, obtainable from

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary, Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co.,
Chief Agents, Madras,

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

Trust Fund Amounting to over Rs. 2,35,00,000.
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

TOTAL ASSURANCES in force nearly
RS. 10,00,00,000
ANNUAL INCOME NEARLY
RS 50,00,000.

For Prospectus containing all particulars apply to
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMBAY

FUNDS OVER £13,000,000.

FIRE ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY LIFE

FIRE DEPARTMENT.
Every Class of Business Transacted at Lowest Rates.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.
New Prospectus just Issued containing LARGELY REDUCED RATES.

Application for Agencies in unrepresented Mofussil Centres invited.

Apply for Particulars.

BRANCH OFFICE:
SECY. C. M. ROSS,
ROYAL INSURANCE BUILDING,
42/18, *Church Gate Street*,
BOMBAY.

AGENTS:
T. H. MOORE & Co
HUMMUM STREET.

EMPIRE OF INDIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LD.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

ILLUSTRATIVE TABLE.

Showing the Annual Premium payable for various kinds of Policies, WITH PROFITS.

Age next Birth day.	ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000 PAYABLE AT DEATH.				ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES OF Rs. 1000			Age next Birthday.
	Whole Life Premiums.	Premiums Limited to			Payable at Death or at the end of			
		10 years.	15 years.	20 years.	15 years.	20 years.	25 years.	
	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	Rs. a.	
20	21 10	48 8	36 6	30 7	61 5	47 6	37 11	20
25	24 2	52 5	39 4	33 0	64 13	48 0	38 7	25
30	27 4	56 13	42 13	36 0	65 10	49 0	39 11	30
35	31 5	62 4	47 1	39 12	66 13	50 8	41 10	35
40	36 11	68 12	52 5	44 9	68 11	52 14	44 10	40
45	43 14	76 7	58 12	...	71 11	56 13	...	45

Detailed Prospectus and Balance Sheet on Application.

E. F. ALLUM,
General Manager.

NOTICE.

FOR the convenience of Residents of the Northern part of the Island (Parel, Sion, Sewree, Mahim, Worli, and contiguous localities) arrangements have been made with Messrs. Bernard Brothers, of Dadar, to ensure early delivery of "The Bombay Gazette" to subscribers.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCH AT RAWALPINDI.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.

PASSAGES ENGAGED and best available Berths secured to All Parts of the World free of charge of commission.

PASSENGERS met on Arrival and

BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance

INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£800,000
RESERVE FUND	£975,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£800,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.
Bombay.
Karachi.
Calcutta.
Madras.
Rangoon.
Colombo.
Penang.
Thaiping (Perak).
Ipoh (Perak).

Medan, Deli (Sumatra).
Singapore.
Kwala Lumpor.
Bangkok.
Batavia.
Sourabaya.
Manilla.
Cebu (Philippines).
Hongkong.

Foochow.
Saigon.
Shanghai.
Tientsin.
Hankow.
Yokohama.
Kobe.
New York.

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

GEORGE MILLER,
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY. *Agent.*

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Sterling Reserve Fund	$ 100,00,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 102,50,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG:

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

LONDON BANKERS:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt.)
WM. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq. (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.)
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ADDIS, Esqr. } *Managers.*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI.

AMOY.
BANGKOK.
BATAVIA.
BOMBAY.
CALCUTTA.
COLOMBO.
FOOCHOW.
HAMBURG.

HANKOW.
KOBE.
ILOILO.
LYONS.
MANILLA.
NAGASAKI.
NEW YORK.
PEKING.

PENANG.
RANGOON.
SAIGON.
SAN FRANCISCO.
SINGAPORE.
SOURABAYA.
TIENTSIN.
YOKOHAMA.

BOMBAY AGENCY:

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for 12 months and for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

C. H. WILSON,
Acting Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman. Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., (Bombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Kt. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE DADABHOY TATA, Esq. (Messrs. Tata and Sons, Bombay.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal Bombay.)
NOORDIN EBRAHIM NOORDIN, Esq. (Messrs. Noordin Ebrahim Noordin and Co.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 200 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

NOTICE.

CONSIGNEES of IRON and STEEL, ARRIVED per HANSA Line s. s. "NEUENFELS," No. 10 Shed, Victoria Dock, are hereby informed that their Consignments ex above Vessel, are ready for delivery.

E. Y. WATSON,
Superintendent,
Port Trust Docks.

Dated 26th February, 1907.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

MAJOR A. D. G. SHELLEY, R.E, having returned to "duty," took over charge of the office of Agent on "Monday, the 25th February, 1907."

A. D. G. SHELLEY,
Agent.

INDIAN GUARANTEE AND SURETYSHIP ASSOCIATION, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Dividend of 12½ per cent. on the paid-up Capital for the year ending 31st December 1906, will be paid to Registered Shareholders on and after Monday, the 4th March, 1907, at the Offices of the Association, Oriental Buildings.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
R. PATERSON BROWN,
Secretary.

Bombay, 25th February, 1907.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S N. COY.

THE S. S. "KOERBER," lying at Victoria Dock, No. 7, will be OPEN for the INSPECTION of the PUBLIC, on Thursday, the 28th instant

Tickets of admission may be obtained at the Offices of the Austrian Lloyd's S.N. Coy., Church Gate Street, 52, on application.

E. SCARPA,
Agent General.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

I HAVE MOVED MY OFFICE, FROM 18, Esplanade Road, to 29, Rampart Row.

ARTHUR C. PAYNE, M.S.A.

FEBRUARY, 26TH, 1907.

NOTICE is hereby given that Mr. ARDESHIR JIVANJI TAVARIA, of Bombay, Parsee inhabitant, in his own right and as the Executor of the last Will & Testament of the late Jivanji Naoroji Tavaria, of Bombay, Parsi, deceased, has contracted TO SELL to Messrs. HAJI MAHOMED CASSUM MURAD and HAJI ISSUB ESMAIL, the Executors of the last Will & Testament of the late Haji Isuf Mahomed Solleman, of Bombay, Suni Mahomedan inhabitants, the undermentioned property :—

Any person having any claim against the said property or any part thereof by way of Mortgage, inheritance, gift, sale, lease, trust, lien, share or otherwise, is hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their office, No. 24, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the Sale will be completed irrespective of any such claims and such claims (if any) will be considered as waived.

THE DESCRIPTION OF THE PROPERTY IS AS UNDER :

All that piece or parcel of land of Quit and ground rent tenure containing by admeasurement 170 sq. yds. or thereabouts, situate on the West side of Bazaar Gate Street, and on the East side of Borah Bazaar Street, within the Fort of Bombay, in the registration District and Sub-District of Bombay, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Collector's Old No. 556, New No. 5663, Old survey Nos. 223-895, and New Survey No. 8616, together with a tenement or building standing thereon, Assessed by the Assessor and Collector of Municipal rates and taxes under A Ward No. 2189, and Street Nos. 170-172, and bounded on or towards the East by the Bazaar Gate Street aforesaid, on or towards the West by the Borah Bazaar Street aforesaid, on or towards the North by property of Edulji Framji Kavarana, and on or towards the South by the property of Mariamboo, daughter of Shaik Dawood Shaik Adam, and all which said premises are now and have for some years past been in the possession and occupation of the said Ardeshir Jivanji Tavaria and his Tenants.—Dated this 23rd day of February, 1907.

CRAWFORD, BROWN & CO.,
Purchasers' Attorneys.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 p.m., on MONDAY, the 11th day of March, 1907, for WORKS in street portions of HOUSE DRAINAGE connections in various parts of the City.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may, on payment of Rs. 5, be obtained from the Deputy Executive Engineer, Drainage, who will, on application, give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 2,000 (Two thousand) to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment, to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount, will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

6. A copy of the former contract rates for similar work, will be put up on the general Notice Board of the Municipal office for the information of the Tenderers.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JOSEPH HALL, M. Inst. C.E., M.I. M.E.,&c
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
EXECUTIVE ENGINEER'S OFFICE,
Bombay, 23rd February, 1907.

ARMY CLOTHING DEPARTMENT.

SEALED TENDERS are invited for supply during the official year 1907-08 of the under noted articles :—

(1). Drills, cloths, Putties, &c.
(2). Helmets (voyage).
(3). Colours.
(4). Embroidered badges,
(5). Miscellaneous stores.

Tenders will be opened at 12 o'clock noon on the 20th March, 1907.

Forms of Tender and Schedule will be available on application at the office of the Superintendent, Army Clothing Factory, Alipore, on and after the 1st March, 1907, at Re. 1 per set.

G. W. PALIN, Lt.-Colonel,
Director of Army Clothing.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS......... 43 Lakhs.
PENSIONS PAID .... 28 Lakhs.

A PURELY MUTUAL CONCERN enabling all men and women (Christian) to secure, for those who are dependent on them, monthly pensions up to Rs. 500, on terms which contrast most favourably with ordinary Life Assurance. Apply to

THE SECRETARY,
11, Dalhousie Square, East, Calcutta.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED

MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class Caste, or Creed. The Sisters feed, nurse, and clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions and Donations and Subscriptions will be thankfully received and acknowledged by

THE SISTER IN CHARGE,
THE HOME FOR THE AGED.
Mulkapett, Hyderabad, Deccan.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
for Ladies
[illegible]

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THACKER & Co. Ld.
BOOKSELLERS &c. BOMBAY.

FROM THACKER'S CATALOGUE.

SOME INTERESTING BOOKS.

	Rs.	A.
Charles Dickens. By G. K. Chesterton. With two Portraits in Photogravure	4	8
Great Japan. A Study of National Efficiency with a foreword. By the Earl of Rosebery.	9	3
Lhasa. An account of the Country and People of Central Tibet and of the Progress of the Mission sent there by the English Government. By Percival Landon	6	0
Animal Heroes. Being the Histories of a Cat, a Dog, two Wolves, and a Reindeer. By Ernest Thompson Seton	5	4
Recollections of a Lucknow Veteran 1845-1876. By Major General J. Ruggles	4	6
Bombay Ducks. An account of some of the Every Day Birds and Beasts found in a Naturalist's Eldorado. By Douglas Dewar F. Z. S. With numerous illustrations from photographs	10	0
Sonnenschein's Cyclopædia of Education. A Practical Hand-book of Reference on all subjects. Edited by A. E. Fletcher	2	3
The Text Book of Ju-jutsu as Practised in Japan. Being a simple treatise on Japanese Method of Self-Defence. By S. K. Uyenishi	2	3
A Knight of the Cumberland. By John Fox, Jr., Author of "Little Shepherd of Kingdom Come," etc.	2	3
India. By Pierre Loti, Translated from the French. By George A. F. Inman. Edited by Robert Harborough Sherard	9	3
One of Clive's Heroes. By Herbert Strang ...	4	8
Garrick and his Circle. By Mrs. Clement Parsons. With 26 illustrations	6	
The Crackling of the Thorns. By Dum Dum, author of "Rhymes of the East," etc. ...	3	1
Letters to Young and Old. By Mrs. C. W. Earle. Author of 'Pot-Pourri from a Surrey Garden," etc.	6	9
The Industrial Organization of an Indian Province. By Theodore Morison	9	3
The Boyhood and Youth of Napoleon. By Oscar Browning, M. A....	4	6

USE DICHROIC INK.

THE BOMBAY FLOWER SHOW

WILL BE OPENED BY
H. E. LORD LAMINGTON,
G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E.,
AT THE RESERVOIR,
MALABAR HILL,
TO-DAY
TUESDAY, THE 26TH FEBRUARY,
AT 5 P. M.

By the kind permission of Colonel MURRAY and OFFICERS, the Band of H. M Royal Scots will play on the occasion.

"RATIN"

THE REMEDY AGAINST RATS AND MICE.

1. Ready for use. No preparing, No Mixing, hence
2. No Failures.
3. No inconvenience of any kind.
4. Cheaper than others.
5. Highly recommended. The experiments referred to in the "Journal of the Board of Agriculture" were made with "Ratin."
6. Unobjectionable to caste Hindus,
7. Harmless to other animals.

	Rs.	a.
In tins for Rats	2	8
In bottles for Mice...	2	4

THE RATIN LABORATORY,
17, Grace Church St., London,
AGENTS AND IMPORTERS
BEYNON & CO.,
BOMBAY.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING Co., LD.

MANUFACTURERS OF
SWADESHI CLOTH.

FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as :—

Long Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills Twills, Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, Akh Bakha, Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins Handkerchiefs, Checks, Thana Cloth, Susi, Hunting Cloth, Khakee Cloth, Bed tickings, Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths Tapestry Cloth, Jhool Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.

HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz : Seamless Hose, Socks, Gurnseys (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.

THREAD GOODS of all descriptions, viz : Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton Mercerised Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c.

☞ GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.

MOFUSSIL CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from
SHETH LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
Salesman,
GANESHWADI, BOMBAY.

Head Office, Ganeshwadi.
BRANCHES :—Sitaram Buildings, Bombay
" —Samsett Street, Bombay.
" —71-2 Canning Street, Calcutta.

JARRAHWOOD.

WESTRALIAN Jarrah Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

MESSRS. MILLARS' KARRIH JARRAH Co. (1902) Ld.,
Nippon Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay

NOTICE.

This is to notify that Mr. M. C. Annes, of St. Mary's Road, Secunderabad, has been authorised to receive orders for and to arrange for the distribution of the "Bombay Gazette" in Hyderabad City and Suburbs, the Residency Bazaars, Chudderghat, Saifabad, Secunderabad, Trimulgherry, and Bolarum.

The Annual Subscription is Rs. 30 (Thirty), payable in advance, and the paper will be delivered to Subscribers each Evening immediately after the arrival at Hyderabad and Secunderabad of the Bombay Mail Train.

AMUSEMENTS.

HARMSTON'S GRAND CIRCUS

AND
ROYAL MENAGERIE OF
Performing Wild Animals.

LAST { 5 } NIGHTS
LAST { 5 } NIGHTS
OF THIS GREAT SHOW IN BOMBAY.
TO-NIGHT | AT 9-30 SHARP.
TO-NIGHT
THE GREAT FRANTZ TROOPE.
DIAVOLO LOOPING THE LOOP, AT 10-30
(EVERY EVENING.)

Our Great Animal Act and all Star London and Continental Company of Artists.

EVENING ! EVENING ! ! AT 9-30.
SOUVENIR WEEK.
SOUVENIR WEEK.

A Handsome Bicycle and
Another valuable Present
WILL BE GIVEN AWAY BY COUPON NUMBERS
SATURDAY EVENING, MARCH 2ND, 1907.
Coupons Given Nightly from THIS EVENING.
DRAWING—SATURDAY NIGHT, MARCH 2ND
FRIDAY EVENING, MARCH 1ST.
Complimentary Benefit Tendered to
THE MARVELLOUS FRANTZ TROUPE.
A Monster Programme of all our Star Acts.
SEE OUR DAILY HAND CIRCULARS.
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY Afternoons,
February 27th and March 2nd, 1907.
LAST { 2 } SOUVENIR MATINEES
LAST { 2 } SOUVENIR MATINEES
WHEN
TWO HANDSOME GOLD WATCHES
AND ONE SILVER WATCH

Will be given away amongst the children visiting the Circus on both occasions.

Every child will receive a Number.
PRICES AS USUAL.
Box Office at the Circus.

MADAME HARMSTON-LOVE...... *Proprietress.*
COL. BOB-LOVE .... *Manager.*
R. ALTON .... *Agent.*

ELYSIUM RINK.

IN PREPARATION.
GRAND FANCY DRESS.
SKATING CARNIVAL.

DAILY SKATING SESSIONS :

Learners .... 8 a.m. } Instructors and
Ladies' Practice.................. 10 a.m. } Instructress present.
General Skating .... 6 to 8 and 9-30.

PRIVATE CLUB SESSIONS :
THURSDAY EVENINGS, from 6 to 8.

CHILDREN'S MATINEE :
SATURDAYS at 3 O'clock.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT & COMPANY
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 26th instant, at 2 p.m. (S. T.) Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction at West View Middle Colaba, near the Railway station the very valuable and handsome artistic design household furniture such as telescopic dining table, arm chairs, mirror back sideboard and dinner wagons, marble top round tables and teapoy, rich plush lined drawing-room suites, large marble top chiffoniers and cabinets corner cabinets, mirror door single and double almyrahs marble top dressing and wash-hand tables writing table, revolving bookstand, rich glass and porcelain ware, best plated ware by Reed and Barton, cases of fish and fruit knives and forks, flower cases and majolica table ornament, musical box, phonograph, one ebonized iron frame cottage piano by S. Rose & Co, Brussells carpets, baba perambulator, &c., &c., the property of J. Gleaser Esq.

Catalogues are published and the property is on view.

BENNETT & CO.

BOMBAY, 26TH FEBRUARY, 1907.

NOTICE.

A NEW "SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING CLASS" is now already OPENED, called "THE REMINGTON SCHOOL OF SHORTHAND & TYPEWRITING," in connection with Messrs. WARDEN & Co., Hummum Street, where Expert and Scientific training will be given under the guidance of an experienced and qualified Teacher, Mr. Pirozshaw M. Chinoy, late Shorthand & Typewriting Teacher of the J. N. Petit Parsi Orphanage, holder of the Certificate of Messrs. Issac Pitman & Sons (from England). Names are enrolled every day.

TAJ MAHAL,

Re-organisation of
Confectionery,
FINEST ICES AND
PASTRY, &C.,
in India, at most
MODERATE PRICES.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Special No. 1" at Rs. 2-12 per thousand : if printed on flap, Rs. 4 per thousand. "Gazette Special No. 3" at Rs. 3-12 per thousand : if printed on flap Rs. 5 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,

BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY, STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE, offer their services to Firms abroad.

CATALOGUES OR QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. under take the Sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.

GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.

CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
66 FENCHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

NOW AVAILABLE.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," Office.

"SPECIAL SHORT"

ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants, &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line. Eight Annas. REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

SPECIAL OPPORTUNITY.—A small consignment of the NEW ERA two speed gear BICYCLES have been sent out at Manufacturer's risk and are consequently available at an exceptionally low price. For inspection apply—MARCKS and Co., Ltd., Bombay and Poona.

WONDER ! Machine in perfect use for 22 years, Singer's Hand Machine, valued Rs. 50, which is in use in my house for past 22 years has given me every satisfaction and I recommend it to any one requiring a good substantial and easy going Machine—G. D. Nariman, Hydrabad Deccan.

FOR SPECTACLES Eyes examined FREE of CHARGE by Dr. DINSHAW DASTOOR pronounced as "A THOROUGHLY ABLE OPHTHALMIC SURGEON and a NEAT and SKILFUL OPERATOR" by the renowned PROFESSORS of LONDON. Competition defied The ORIGINAL FIRM of DINSHAW M. DASTOOR & Co. Opposite Evans Fraser, Fort.

WANTED.—AGENT for BOMBAY. An old established English firm of Soluble Essence Manufacturers is open for appointment Apply to "X. Y. Z., Care of E. T. McCLUSKIE, 5 Park St., Calcutta.

THE BISHOP AND HIS CHARGE.—The issue of the *Bombay Gazette* containing our Article on the BISHOP'S VISITATION CHARGE being sold out and many demands made for copies of the same we have reprinted the Article in PAMPHLET FORM.—Price 2 Annas each at this Office.

RECORDS and GRAPHOPHONES—Columbia sweet full tones as natural as life. leave nothing to be desired. BOMBAY LYRIC STORES. Church Gate Street, Fort.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine wines and liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

NEW and 2nd HAND CARRIAGES in stock. Repairs promptly executed under experienced maistries. Painting and Varnishing, a speciality. M. O. FERNANDES & Co. Coach Builders 837, Girgaum Rd., Kennedy Bridge, Bombay.

ANGELICA GLYCERINE SOAP, with a fascinating Violet Perfume, makes woman Beautiful.—KING & CO., Cheapest Picture Framers, Church Gate St., Bombay.

"LU—LU EYE DROPS. An absolutely non-irritant and a positive cure for Sore, inflamed, Red and Weak Eyes, Granulated or Inflamed lids, Itching and Watering of the eyes, Scales on the lids. Intolerance of light, Corneal Ulcers, and other stubborn affections of the Eye. By an Ophthalmic Surgeon. Re. 1.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Meadows Street, Fort, Oriental Bank Building.

LARGEST ASSORTMENT of COOKING STOVES and Ranges to burn Coal, Wood, or Oil, and Kitchen Requisites in stock.—STOVE DEPOT, 17, Church Gate Street.

MANURE.—Patent Phosphatic Manure at Re. 1 per lb. Nice for roses. Genuine Guano at As. 6 per lb. PALEKAR & Co., Sitaram Building, Bombay.

RAVAL & CO., Marble Merchants, Contractors, 13, Bank St., Fort, Bombay. All Marble Works. Plain and Encaustic flooring, Dado white glazed Tiles and Roofing executed promptly at Moderate Prices.

LARGE SELECTION of the latest designs of Real Gem Jewellery. Reed and Barton's Best Electroplated ware at prices beyond competition. Splendid novelties in varieties of fancy leather and plush goods for presentation DUBASH & Co, 87, Medows Street.

ON HIRE.—DECENT VICTORIAS and reliable single Harness HORSES. Terms Moderate. Apply ANDERSON and Co., Byculla. Agents for Poona and, Mahableshwar—ADURJEE and BROTHERS.

HARNESS.—Two sets of SINGLE HARNESS, for Horse 15 to 16 hands, in excellent and serviceable condition. Offers will be received by No 8048, Advt Dept, "Bombay Gazette."

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COMMERCIAL NEWS.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [25TH FEBRUARY, 1907.

REUTER'S TELEGRAM.

Our reporter on the "Baltic" informs us that a new form of contract in the matter of wheat, &c., is being discussed by the Corn Trade Association, and the same will be probably brought into force about the 1st March.

Copy of the rough draft that has reached us is as follows :—

All Indian wheat, New Terms.

At time and place of shipment about as per sealed sample in possession of . . . . . . of fair average quality of the season's shipments.

At time and place of shipment (optional).

The contract will provide for these clauses, and if not adopted, the other conditions will be understood and called New Terms.

NEW TERMS.

Any percentage of Barley and / or Pulse, and / or other feeding stuff up to 2 per cent. to be taken and paid for as wheat. Any quantity in excess of 2 per cent. to be allowedfor by sellers at one half contract price.

Any percentage of dirt and / or farinaceous seeds or other extraneous matter up to 2½ per cent to be allowed for by seller at contract price and any quantity in excess of 2½ per cent at double contract price.

For the purpose of determining the quantity of such percentage as above, the buyer or his agent, has the right to select one bag in every thousand, provided that of each separate mark no less than five or more than sixty bags are to be selected. Any wheat for shippers account remaining unsold of such mark being excluded.

After selecting the bags they are to be enclosed in dust proof covers, which are to be sealed by the buyer and seller, or their agents, at the time of discharge and dealt with in accordance with the rules adopted by the London Corn Trade Association.

One analysis only to be made of bags of the same mark in any vessel (exclusive of any unsold wheat for shippers account) and every receiver thereof to abide by the result of such analysis.

The certificate of analysis of the said Association or its daily appointed analyst to be final.

COTTON.

Market Report:—

The American markets were again closed on Saturday. The Liverpool telegram received here yesterday morning reported a decline of 2 to 4 points in futures.

The local market opened easier this morning with prices quoted Re. 1 to Rs. 2 lower for nearly all descriptions. For forward delivery there is little demand except for Westerns and Guaranteed Bengals, while ready cotton continues difficult to move. The market closes quiet as under :—

Quotations:—

	Rs.	Delivery
Fine M. G. Broach	248/49	March.
Good M. G. Broach...	233¼	"
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti ...	215/16	"
Fine M. G. Damangaum Palgaon...	205	"
Fine M. G. Khangaum Akola ...	198	"
Fine M. G. Amraoti	197	"
Fine M. G. Muttia	180	"
F. G. M. G. Khandeish	178	"
Fine M. G. Khandeish	182	"
Fine M. G. Bengals	171¼	"
F. G. H. G. Bengals	152	"
Good Westerns	221	May
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar...	239	"

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening tone	...Steady.
Estimated Sales	... 8,000 bales.
Total Imports	... 16,000 "

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES—

Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	Apl.-May.	May-June.	June-July
5·64	5·62	5·61	5·60	5·60

+ 01 + 02

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.
5·58	5·54	5·52	5·48

+ 01

MISCELLANEOUS.

		Rs.	A.	P.
Linseed:—				
Ready	Rs.	7	3	0
April-May	Rs.	7	7	6
Tone—Easier				
Rapeseed:—				
Brown Cawnpore April-May. ...	Rs.	7	7	0
Yellow " " ...	"	8	0	0
Yellow Gujarat	"	8	2	0
Brown Kutni ready ...	"	7	13	6
Tone—Easier.				
Gingellyseed—				
Bold White 85 per cent ...	Rs.	54	0	0
" 75 do. ...	"	52	0	0
" 50 do. ...	"	50	8	0
Black Kutni ...	"	43	8	0
Tone—Easier.				
Castorseed:— ...	Rs.	36	0	0
Tone—steady.				
Cottonseed— ...	"	21	0	0
Tone—steady.				
Groundnuts— ...	"	45	8	0
Tone—Firm.				
Wheat:—				
White Delhi ...	"	4	7	6
Tone—quiet.				

Shares:—

Maneckjee Petits ...	Rs. 3,415	March.
Davids	" 402½	"
Kohinoors	" 785	"
Colaba Land and Mill	" 1,035	"

FINANCIAL.

Money:—

The Market is unchanged. There are borrowers for two months at 8 per cent. The Bank of Bombay Cash balance is Rs. 20 lacs up.

Exchange:—

This market opened unchanged at 1s. 4⅛d. T. T. and 1s. 4 $\frac{3}{32}$d. for demand Bank bills, but, with business 1s. 4 $\frac{5}{32}$d. T. T. could be done. Buyers are scarce and Banks are having to rely on extra Council wire at 1s. 4 $\frac{5}{32}$d. for their requirements. The credit rate is unaltered at 1s. 4 $\frac{7}{32}$d. 3 months' sight but few bills are offered. Bills cannot be placed at 1s. 4 $\frac{15}{64}$d. 3 months' sight before the last mail in March and even then sparingly. Far Eastern rates are steady. We quote :—

T. T. on London	1s. 4⅛ to $\frac{5}{32}$d.
Demand Draft	1s. 4 $\frac{3}{32}$d.
Credits—3 months' sight ...	1s. 4 $\frac{7}{32}$d.
Do. 6 months' sight ...	1s. 4 $\frac{15}{64}$d.
Do. 3 months' sight—Francs	172½
Do. 3 months' sight—Marks.	141
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	162
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	148¼
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	220¼

Government Paper:—

There has been a little more doing in this market to-day. Rates opened at 97 $\frac{5}{16}$ for Cash and this settlement and 97 $\frac{9}{16}$ for the settlement at the end of March. Some of the bulls have been trying to effect budlees at a difference of 6 annas against them, but without success, and it will probably be found that the Contango will widen to 8 annas by settling day on Wednesday. The quotations at the close are steady. Calcutta market opened at 97¼ ready and 97⅜ for delivery in a month. We quote :—

Cash	... 97·3
1st Settlement	... 97·3
2nd Settlement	... 97·9

Bullion:—

The Home silver market is practically unchanged, ready bars being quoted at 31 $\frac{1}{16}$, while the forward rate is up $\frac{1}{16}$ at 31⅛ for delivery in two months. Locally there is very little doing, the approaching Paper settlement claiming the attention of the Bazaar dealers for the time being. Ready bars opened at 80 ex duty and close steady. Forward rates are noted below. Bar gold is steady :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
English Bar Gold	24	2	0
Australian Bar Gold	24	2	0
Bombay Bar Gold	24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	0	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	0	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	80	0	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	80	8	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	80	12	0

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES which must be authenticated by the name and address of the senders, is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

TYABJI—February 22, at "Mount Towers," Mount Road, Mazgaon, Bombay, Mrs. Shujaudin Tyabji, aged 73 years.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

FAUVEL—February 15, at Sukkur, the wife of the Rev. Herbert Fauvel, Chaplain, of a daughter.

MAHONEY—February 19, at Bangalore, to Assistant-Surgeon and Mrs. E. R. Mahoney, a son.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 7h. 1m.; Sun sets, 6h. 43m; High water 10-16m., 11-16a.; Low water, 4-35m., 4-21a.

Improvement Trust, 4 p.m.

Lecture on old "Old Bombay" Framjee Cawasjee, Hall, 6-45 p.m. (S. T.).

The New City of Bombay Manufacturing Company, Church Gate Street, 4-30 p.m.

Bombay Flower Show, Malabar Hill Reservoir, to be opened by H. E. The Governor, 5 p.m.

Harmston's Circus.

A NEW BARRISTER-AT-LAW.—Mr. Narayan Vishwanath Pradhan, Barrister-at-Law of Lincoln's Inn, made the usual declarations before the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty at the High Court yesterday and was enrolled as a member of the Bombay Bar. Mr. Narayan is a brother of Mr. Moreshwar W. Pradhan, a Vakil, practising on the Appellate Side of the High Court.

SOLICITORS' EXAMINATION.—An examination of Articled Clerks will be held in the Office of the Commissioner High Court on Tuesday 19th, Wednesday, 20th Thursday 21st, and Friday 22nd days of March 1907. The Examiners are Messrs. A. K. Oliver, Master in Equity, M. R. Jardine, Clerk of the Crown, and Bhaishanker Nanbhai, Solicitor.

MR. EDALJI TALATI'S LECTURE.—The fifth lecture of the season under the auspices of the "Dnyan Prasarak Mandali" will be delivered in Gujarati at the Framjee Cowasjee Institute at 6-45 P.M., (S.T.) to-day by Mr. Edalji Dorabji Talati, B.A., late Acting Principal Elphinstone High School. The topic selected for the evening is 'Old Bombay.' The lecture will be illustrated with lantern slides and is open to the public, front seats being reserved for ladies and members of the Mandali as usual.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony, Delagoa Bay and other places in South Africa per extra S. S. "Opiand" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on the 28th Instant. A supplemental mail will also be closed at 7-30 p.m. on Friday the 1st March—Mails for Lamu, Mombasa, Uganda and Zanzibar per extra S. S. "Nerbuda" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m., to-morrow, 27th February.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, and Japan per S. S. "Tetom, Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p.m. on the 28th Instant. Parcel mail for Nagasaki and Japan close at 5 p.m., the same day.

ANTHROPOLOGICAL SOCIETY, BOMBAY:—The Twenty-first Annual General Meeting of the Society, will be held in the rooms of the B. B. Royal Asiatic Society, Town Hall, Bombay, to-day (Wednesday the 27th February being Holi Holiday) at 6 p.m. (Standard time) to transact the following business:—1. To receive the Annual Report of the Council and the Audited Accounts of the Society for the year ending 31st December. 2. To elect the Office-bearers for the ensuing year. 3. To elect two Auditors. The President Mr. S. M. Edwardes, I. C. S., will deliver his Presidential Address. Members and friends are invited to attend.

EXCLUSIVE JEWELS.—The thought of jewels thrills the mind of those who care, and as every one should, for the possession of well-chosen and valuable jewels, which one knows will carry one well across the line which sets so distinctive a barrier between the ordinary and the exclusive. The exclusiveness aimed at by Messrs. Marcks & Co. Ltd., in some articles of their extensive stock would be valueless unless at its costliness and it is against this heavy cost that the modestly endowed would cavil. This grievance has been dismissed, however, for a brief period and the moderate purse will be able to command the exclusiveness of the rich.

HARMSTON'S CIRCUS.

The proprietors have arranged a final week full of new events. Most exciting is the promise that a Parsi will appear on Friday in the Tiger's cage, eating his supper there, and this should attract a very large audience. On Saturday will be given away a bicycle and silver tray to the holder of the winning number of the coupons which will be given from to-night onwards to all occupiers of seats of one rupee and over. On the two last matinees, Wednesday and Saturday, other prizes will be given consisting of two gold and one silver watch each day. A well deserved benefit is also accorded to the Frantz troupe on Friday and they will introduce some fresh items to their exceedingly clever performance as well as presenting picture post-cards to the patrons of the entertainment. There is certain to be a large run on the accommodation of the tent during the next few nights.

NEW POST CARDS.

A Press Communique says :—The Post Office has just received a supply of greatly improved international cards, single and reply, and these will soon be procurable at post offices. The new cards are of a substantially better texture than the old ones; they are of the maximum size (5½ x 3½ inches) admissible under the regulations of the Universal Postal Union; a new and distinctive design has been adopted for the impressed stamp, which is, as heretofore, of the value of one-anna; and the stamp and other matter are printed in the same shade of red as the 1-anna adhesive stamp—the colour prescribed by the Postal Union for the value represented in Indian money by one-anna. It has also been found possible to improve the texture of the inland postcards, single and reply; though in other respects these cards remain unaltered, Supplies of the new inland cards will also soon be available. As in the past, the new postcards, both international and inland, and whether single or reply, will be sold for the denominated value of the stamps they bear.

INDIAN GUARANTEE ASSOCIATION.

The thirty-fifth annual general meeting of the Shareholders of the Indian Guarantee and Secretaryship Association, Limited, was held yesterday afternoon, at the Oriental Buildings, Fort, Bombay. Mr. N. S. Glazebrook presided.

The directors' report which was printed in our issue of the 21st instant, was adopted. A dividend at the rate of Rs. 12½ per cent. was re-elected and Mr. Robert Barlow, the retiring Director, was re-elected, Mr. M. M. Dadina was re-appointed auditor. The usual compliment to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

PLAGUE IN MAZAGON.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—A few days back the Municipality commenced a campaign against rats in the A ward, and the result, although not a very successful one, was by no means unproductive of any good, as thereby a number of rats were got rid off, notwithstanding the. obstructionist's efforts.

I am not quite sure whether the Municipality intends continuing the killing of rats, but if it means to do so, I would suggest that instead of taking up section by section by rotation, the ward that shows a tendency to an increase in plague, this should be take up, as would in a great measure prevent the plague from spreading.

Mazagon just now shows symptoms of an increase in plague, for dead rats are being found in many places and spasmodic attacks occur now and again.

I would therefore ask the authorities to hasten their operations in this locality and so prevent further attacks.

The Municipality can expect the Mazagaon people to aid the authorities in doing away with this pestilence of rats.—Yours, &c.

EKODISI.

HIGH COURT.

SALE OF A HOUSE.

IN the High Court, their Lordships the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Pratt, disposed of, in second appeal, a suit instituted by the Appellant and original Defendant, Semappa bin Basappa Hadgali, against the original plaintiffs and respondents Kalappa, Huchappa, miners by their guardian mother Gowiana kom Sidlingappa in connection with the sale of a house. Mr. Nilakant Atmaram appeared for the appellant, the respondents being represented by Mr. R. W. Desai.

The original suit was decided by the Subordinate Judge of Hubli who declared that the sale of the house was null and void. In Appeal, the District Judge of Dharwar confirmed the decree of the Court of the first instance.

The Plaintiffs sued to obtain a declaration that the sale of the house in dispute to the Defendant was null and void and that they were the owners of the house. They alleged that one Sidlingappa was the last male holder of the house; that he died about 22 years ago; that he left behind him a widow and a daughter, both of whom died lately; that one Irava passed a sale deed of the house to Defendant without consideration, alleging that she was the "udki" wife of Sidlingappa; that Plaintiffs do not admit that Irava was the "udki" wife; that she being a Hindu widow she had no right to alienate the property except for necessary purposes; that she sold the house to Defendant without any cause or necessity described in the Hindu Law; that Irava did not live in the house for many years past; that Plaintiffs lived in the house for many years; and that Irava died during the pendency of a suit which Plaintiffs brought for possession.

The Defendant, on the other hand, contended that Plaintiffs were in no way the reversionary heirs and were not related to Irava or her husband; that Plantiffs' allegation that the sale was not for necessity was barred by the rule of *res Judicata*; that Irava passed the sale deed to the Defendent for valuable consideration; that Plaintiffs' allegations as regards possession of the house were false; and that Plaintiffs have no right to any relief in the suit, which was opposed to section 42 of the specific Relief Act. The Lower Appellate Court has not recorded any finding upon the third question for decision raised by it on the ground that it is not necessary. But the Plaintiff brought this suit for a declaration of his title and he must make it out affirmatively. He is not entitled to take the benefit of it by relying upon his possession alone.

Their Lordships accordingly sent the case back to the Lower Appellate Court to record a finding on the issue raised.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

SOLICITOR'S FEES.

HIS honour the learned Chief Judge of the Small Cause Court, Mr. R. M. Patel, heard yesterday a case instituted by the plaintiff Solomon, managing clerk in the office of Messrs. Payne and Co., against the defendant, Mirza B. Mirza Fiazali, for the recovery of Rs. 917-10 on account of professional fees incurred by the firm. Mr. Payne appeared for the plaintiff, the defendant being represented by Mr. L. Hirji Meisheri.

The allegation of the plaintiff is that his masters acted as attorneys for the defendant and conducted certain cases in connection with the Bombay Improvement Trust and obtained awards from the special Collector in favour of the defendant. Instructions to conduct the cases in question were given by one Meherlal Haji Dawood, the agent who was in charge of the defendant's property in Bombay. In the course of the proceedings the plaintiff saw the defendant and informed him what was being done and he ratified all that his agent had done on his behalf. Messrs. Payne and Co., received certain moneys for the defendant in certain other suits, out of which some money was paid to the agent on his assuring that the bills of costs would be paid when the matter was finally settled. When the matter was concluded, bills were made out and submitted to the agent for payment who, for a long time, put it off, saying that defendant will shortly come to Bombay and he would bring him to the office of Messrs. Payne and Co., and get all the bills paid; but as it appeared from the long delay that there was no truth in the agent's statements, proceedings were threatened by the firm. The agent then said he had no authority to pay the bills and refused payment though he still remains the manager of the defendant's property in Bombay.

On behalf of the defendant, it was urged that the summons was not properly served. Without therefore entering into the merits of the case, the learned Judge ordered that a proper service of the summons should be made on the defendant and adjourned the case to the 25th of next month.

A MARWARI DODGE.

IN the Small Causes Court, yesterday, his honour the learned Fourth Judge, Mr. J.E. Modi, disposed of a suit instituted by one Hansa Waga and others (a firm of Marwaris), against one Rama Mallu for the recovery of Rs. 100 due on a promissory note alleged to have been passed in favour of Plaintiffs. Mr. Warden appeared for Plaintiffs, the Defendant being represented by Mr. K. R. Korgawkar.

The allegation of the Plaintiffs is that although the promissory note was executed on the 16th November 1902, the Defendant have made a payment of interest on 15th July 1905 and consequently the suit was in time. Mr. Korgawkar on behalf of his client contended that the account of the principal and interest due on the note was made up on 18th July 1905 and the note sued on was satisfied and the endorsement to that effect appeared on the back of the promissory note in the handwriting of the Defendant himself. He also contended that the note was time-barred. The Plaintiffs in their evidence asserted that the defendant made the endorsement with a view to defraud them of their just claim, although he did not pay anything to them either on account of interest or principal.

After reviewing the evidence in the case the learned Judge held that the promissory note sued upon was satisfied and that it was time-barred. He, therefore, dismissed the suit with costs.

COLLISION WITH A TRAMWAY POST.

A question of some importance, involving the liability of local authorities for street obstructions caused by the standards erected to carry electric wires, arose in a case tried at the last Manchester Assizes before Mr. Justice A T. Lawrence and a special jury. The plaintiffs in the case were Messrs. David Moseley and Sons, a well-known firm of India-rubber manufacturers, and they claimed damages from the Manchester Corporation for injury to a moter-car. The Corporation denied their liability, and also pleaded contributory negligence. Counsel in the case were, for the plaintiffs, Mr. Tobin, K. C., and Mr. J. H. Layton; and for the defendants Mr. Shee, K. C., and Mr. Rhodes.

The plaintiffs' private car was being driven along the high road from Middleton to Manchester about midnight on July 13th by Mr. Reginald Moseley, when it collided with a standard which was fixed in the middle of the roadway at Cheetham Hill, causing damage to the car amounting to £116.

It appeared that for a great part of the way between Middleton and Manchester the standards which carry the tramway trolley wires are in couples—one on each side of the road—but that, on approaching Cheetham Hill, the system changes to a series of single standards, which run along the centre of the roadway. There was, according to the plaintiffs' evidence, at the time of the accident, no light attached to the first standard of the series to warn drivers of vehicles of possible danger.

After Mr. Moseley had given evidence, the Judge, in summing up, said the plaintiffs could only recover if negligence was proved, and the jury had to be satisfied before finding the Corporation liable, that they had not exercised reasonable care in ensuring the safety of the public. The Corporation had a statutory right to place the standards where they were. Was this one properly lighted? If it was not, and the accident occurred in consequence, they would be liable provided the driver exercised due care.

The jury found for the plaintiffs for the amount claimed.

Defendants' Counsel, asked for a stay of execution with a view to appeal.

His Lordship granted a stay for 14 days on the usual terms.

The above case will not be without interest to owners of motor cars in Bombay who are already complaining of the newly erected posts in our thoroughfares. It appears that the real difficulty both here and elsewhere is the invisibility of these columns at certain hours. In Bombay, until they are lighted they should be painted white for the first eight feet, or better still, coated with Balmain's luminous paint whose light is renewed every day by the sun. This paint is of a known composition and might be manufactured in Bombay.

AFFAIRS IN EGYPT.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAIRO, FEBRUARY 12.

THE Cairo Season is now in full swing. Hundreds of the European aristocracy are arriving every week "to drink the waters of the Nile," and this year in spite of last year's demonstrations of unrest promises to be a most prosperous one. The Theatre Strike among the orchestras is at an end, and the Opera this week at the Abbas Theatre and the Khedivial Opera House, Cairo, and Zizinia Theatre, Alexandria, was well patronised to hear "Carmen," and "Mefistofele" and "Lohengrin." Dances have been given at the Savoy Hotel and Ghezirel Palace which proved most successful. Shepherd's will probably be starting their regular small Saturday night dances early next month.

THE KHEDIVE.

The occasion of the 15th anniversary of the Khedive's accession to the viceregal throne has just been fittingly celebrated. Abbas Pasha Hilmi is now a man of thirty-three, in the very prime of life. He has been an intelligent, active and popular ruler although he has not had much chance to display his administrative powers. Year after year, under a virtual protectorate, His Highness's authority as the nominal sovereign of Egypt has been diminished rather by general causes than by any deliberate design. His personal relations with our British authorities have gradually become, if not less cordial, certainly less intimate. He lives mainly at his Palace of Koubbeh, some half dozen miles from Cairo, on the outskirts of the Suez Desert. He hardly ever passes a night in his huge barrack-like Palace of Abdeen. In olden times petitioners, suppliants and persons with grievances were granted "The Presence," but all this is changed to-day, and visitors to Koubbeh are comparatively few. However, many of those best acquainted with Modern Egypt are of the opinion that not altogether improbable contingencies may cause His Highness to play hereafter a somewhat more active part in the administration of Egypt.

LORD CROMER'S "DESPOTISM."

Some remarkable utterances on the subject of Pan-Islamic aims in Egypt were made at a recent banquet given at the Criterion Restaurant by the Pan-Islamic Society of London on the occasion of the Beyram festival. Sheikh M. H. Kidiwai, the Honorary Secretary of the Society, said that Pan-Islamism had been made a terrible bogey, and even responsible ministers like Sir Edward Grey had felt nervous over it. He said the society was not against the British protectorate over Egypt, though it had great sympathy with educated Mussalmans who were groaning under the despotism of Lord Cromer. The London correspondent of the *Yorkshire Post* says the Government are to be asked to state definitely the grounds for such an assertion, and there is a disposition in certain quarters to press for a full inquiry into the relations between Lord Cromer and the Mohammedan community in Egypt for the past few years. It is certain, however, that the Government has every confidence in Lord Cromer and will give him their firm support in all his recent actions.

THE RUSSIAN AFFAIR.

The excitement, caused in Alexandria, by the attempt to place bombs in a Russian ship lying in the harbour, which ended in a riot and attack on the Russian Consulate on 27th ultimo, in which the Russian Eagle was torn down, has subsided, Lord Cormer stuck to the Capitulations, and handed the three Russian offenders over to the Russian Consul.

But the leader of the riot, William Patrick Foley, was sentenced at H. B. M. Consular Court to two months' imprisonment. He has been incarcerated in Hadra prison. At the Attarin Summary Court two Greeks and one Armenian were also sentenced to three months' imprisonment for openly insulting the Tsar.

FAHIM PASHA.

In consequence of an audience granted to Baron Marschell de Bieberstein by the Sultan, a special commission at Yildiz was appointed to consider the crimes of Fehim Pasha. Egyptians hear with great relief that the result of these deliberations is that Fehim is banished. So far he has enjoyed immunity owing to the fact of his being son of the foster-brother of the Sultan, and therefore a privileged bosom-serpent.

A worthy successor of Ghani Bey, whose oppressions are recorded by Mr. Hulme Beaman, Fehim has terrorised all Turkish subjects. His gorgeous carriage, with its yellow upholstery, is one of the sights of Pera as it rolls swiftly down the Grande Rue with His Excellency seated pompously in it—a fat and short man of unpleasant countenance. He is only equalled in intrigue, blackmail, and brutality by Melhame, and these two alternately hatch and reveal plots. Twice at night he has striven to curry favour at Yildiz by dropping a bomb from his carriage timed to explode when his person was sufficiently removed from danger. This served another purpose. It was intended to prove the existence of conspiracy, to discover which Fehim and Melhame had received a commission.

These two serpents miraculously discovered a nest of bombs and conspirators, and after thorough examination of every nook and corner assured the Sultan he could rest in tranquility.

The consummation of Fehim's audacity was the seizure of a German cargo of wood, because the owner had promised him 20 per cent. on all his profits in return for favours received. At present Fehim is sacrificed to appease the irate German Government, but when the incident is closed and forgotten, he will probably return to the scene of his past successful labours.

THE NATIONALIST MOVEMENT.

Quo usque tandem! Once again the Nationalists have produced a programme and the General Assembly is being called upon to pass a variety of resolutions doubtless to add to the gaiety of the winter seas on, while one of our confreres is preparing a petition containing a list of Nationalist demands. Prominent among these are requests for the condemnation of the Denishwai Executions; a constitution and representative Government; all high official posts to be reserved for Egyptians; an Egyptian Municipality for Cairo; greater freedom for Egyptian pilgrims; and no more concessions to foreign companies. It will be interesting and perhaps amusing to watch the future of this movement.

PHAROS.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 25.

Colonel Keir, Assistant Adjutant-General, Rawalpindi Division, is granted combined leave for six months.

Major the Hon'ble H. D. Napier of the 38th Central India Horse, is appointed 2nd in command of the 39th Central India Horse.

The following Officers have been selected for employment as Probationers for the Political Department of the Government of India :—

Lieutenant Rae of the 81st Pioneers.

Lieutenant Irescott of the 43rd Sikhs.

Lieutenant Anson of the 17th Infantry.

Lieutenant Field of the 14th Sikhs.

Lieutenant Harris of the 25th Rifles.

Sanction has been given to the appointment of Lieutenant Baillie Hamilton of the 2nd Royal Highlanders as A.-D.-C. to the Hon'ble Sir W. F. Holy Hutchinson, Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Cape of Good Hope.

Lieutenant Miller of the East Surrey Regiment, is permitted to resign his commission.

Approval has been given to the retirement of Major Becher of the West Riding Regiment.

Colonel Darson, Colonel on the Staff of the Madras Brigade, is granted eight months' combined leave.

Lieutenant Hastings, attached to the 52nd Sikhs is transferred to the 22nd Cavalry.

Lieutenant-Colonel A. Grant, R. E., is appointed Officiating Commanding Royal Engineer, Meerut Division, and Major Johnson, R.E., is appointed Assistant Commanding Royal Engineer, Meerut.

The death is reported of Lieutenant G. F. Pike of the 1st Royal Dragoons at Lucknow on the 23rd of February.

SIR Archibald Hunter, Lieutenant General Commanding Western Command, accompanied by his staff, left for Poona last night from the Victoria Terminus by 11-15 p.m. train.

ACCORDING to a Hongkong correspondent high feeling exists in Japan regarding the Bill passed by the American Congress. The papers declare it to be more illegal than the Segregation Act of California, which the Federal authorities disallowed.

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OUR SERIAL STORY.

THE CROOKED WAY

BY

WILLIAM LE QUEUX,

Author of "Whatsoever a Man Soweth," "In White Raiment," "Of Royal Blood," "Whoso Findeth a Wife," "The Day of Temptation," &c., &c.

CHAPTER XVI.—BUT WHAT?

For a good two hours Roy and Bob had been talking as they had seldom talked before. There was so much to be told, so much to be heard, it seemed as though their tongues could not go fast enough. At length when Roy had gone over all his flight and wanderings again, from the time he had entered the Regent's Park until he became one of the great army of gutter merchants and Bob had questioned, and cross-questioned him on the same, there ensued a pause, and for a few moments both men sat silently smoking.

"Well, old fellow, and what is the upshot of it all? For I take it you're not running the risk of remaining in town for nothing," said Bob.

"Not much, and if I don't hit on something soon I must clear out. I can't stand the strain; it's too much for anyone. To you or any casual person not in the know, I may appear a careless, easy-going fellow enough, but I feel very different to that. There is always the fear that I may be recognised, hanging over my head, and I can't get rid of it even when asleep. I dream of it, and wake in an agony of terror. I tell you, Bob, it's fearful."

"I can believe you, old man; it must be very bad. But now let us see how matters stand: you have been watching Cumberland Terrace for some time, and find that practically no one visits there now, except one young dark-haired fellow, who does not look like an Englishman."

"Yes, that is so; but remember, Bob, I dare not hang about there in the day time. It's only at night that I am on the watch.'

"Quite so, but Inwood is at work all day in the City. I myself have ascertained that fact, for all this time I have been trying to elucidate this mystery, and in my own way been working to clear you.'

"I guessed as much. Even when I was weary to death, and down in the dumps, through having no news of Edith and you, I used to try and cheer myself with the thought that I was not forgotten, and that you would be certain to be doing all you could for me.'

"Oh, that's all right, old man; don't let's waste time over that. You'd have done the same for me, I know. Now the first time, as far as you know, that this young fellow called, on his leaving the house he was met by another man, who had evidently been waiting for him; and this second one was also dark-haired and a foreigner. You followed them to a restaurant in Soho. Would you know it, and them, again?"

"Without doubt."

"You're certain of that?"

"Quite certain. I could swear to them anywhere; I saw them under a lamp."

"Right! And afterwards discovered that Inwood's caller was lodging at the Hotel Jacob in Claxton-st."

"That is so; but that is all I do know. I haven't the faintest idea who he is, or his name, or anything about him. You see I dare not go to the hotel; I have to lie very low."

"Of course, but I can go, and what's more I will, and if I don't rake out all about him within a few days call me a—well, call me an ass."

"Not a bad plan, Bob. You might easily do it, I think. But tell me, what have the police been doing all this time; you always seemed to have some private means of information."

"Very little. They're still looking out for you, having got the fact firmly fixed in their brains that the dagger with which the poor woman was done to death once belonged to you, and this, with the further fact that you were caught leaving the house in a very unorthodox manner, is quite sufficient for them. You must be the murderer, and they don't trouble themselves about anyone else."

"But how do they fix the possession of the dagger on me?"

"Don't you remember one night when you were supping with me and Williams at Romano's, just after your return from Italy, you brought it with you to show him, as he was interested in those kind of things, and fancied he could tell the date, and a lot more humbug about it; and he and I had an argument about it. I said it was a fake and he declared it genuine. Well, somehow this came to the ears of the police, and they got hold of the waiter who looked after us, and from him they found out Williams and me, and we had to say that it looked uncommonly like yours, but I wouldn't swear to it."

"By Jove! I remember. But what has been my chief worry is the fear that they should find out that I gave it to Edith. If they knew that they'd arrest her, I should think. It was if possible, to keep her out of the affair that I bolted, otherwise I'd have stayed and faced it; but you see, if they'd got me, I don't see how I could have shielded her. Have they got any suspicion against her?"

"I don't know. I'm not sure. I've tried to find out, but I can't. Though I know some of the "heads" and have tried to pump them, they won't be drawn. At any rate, though they may be watching her for all I know, they've taken no active steps so far, so it's all right up to the present."

"That's good news, at any rate. And now, what do you propose we shall do? To me it seems that we ought to get on the track of Inwood's visitor, and his friend."

"Undoubtedly, and—by the living Jingo; that reminds me. And Bob started up from his chair and strode up and down the room in his excitement. "It was only the other day, when I was calling at Edith's office, there was a young Frenchman there whom she introduced as a M. Masson from Lyons, an old friend of hers apparently, and he had dark hair. He was a tall loose-limbed kind of man, but I did not take much note of him. I wonder if he was one of the two you saw."

"Masson, Masson, I don't remember her ever mentioning the name but your description seems to tally with Inwood's visitor. Bob, I dont like it; could it be anything about that infernal dagger."

"I don't see how, but we can find that out later. In the meantime, there's the Hotel Jacob to be worked and this is what I propose. To-morrow I'll go and take up my residence there and I'll be bound I find out something about our friend from the barmaid, waiters or servants before many hours have passed. And, old man, if you'll take my advice, you'll keep out of sight as much as possible for the present, and leave matters to me entirely. Where are you hanging out?"

"103a, Canal Lane, Kingsland. I've got a room there with some quiet respectable old people; they don't me fairly well, and don't bother me with questions. You see I always pay my rent in advance, and they think no end of me in consequence.

"You're not hard up for money.

"Rather not. I'm making quite a respectable living out of the puzzles and the cards, laughed Roy.

"Well, then, for a time just retire from business, and live like a gentleman at—where is it? Canal Road, Kingsland. I should feel more comfortable if I knew you were out of the way for a time."

"You mean that?"

"I do. I can always let you know how things are going, and I am sure it would be safer if you laid low for a bit now."

"Very well, then I will; but I say, old man, you'll really keep me posted up in what's going on, for I fear it will be slow work. I must have a cold or something to account for my not going out."

"Oh, you'll manage that all right. I'm sure it will be the best plan, and I shan't keep you a prisoner a minute longer than necessary."

For some time longer the two friends sat chatting and discussing the matter that was uppermost in the minds of both of them, and then Roy made a move, Bob accompanying him down and past the porter's lodge, taking care that that individual should hear their conversation on cards and sleight of hand as they went by. And having bid his friend good night, he stopped a moment at the lodge on his return to ask the porter if he had chanced to see the performance of the blind man anywhere in the streets, thus endeavouring to show that the visit had nothing secret about it.

The following morning Bob packed his bag, informed his laundress that he should be away for a day or two, jumped into a cab, and was driven to the Hotel Jacob.

He was very careful in his proceedings, and the first day attempted nothing farther than making friends with the barmaid; but on the second, fortune favoured him, for when passing through the hall he caught sight of a letter in the rack, addressed to M. Masson, and going straight to the office he asked if the owner of it was in the hotel.

"No, sir, he left a few days since, forgetting to say anything about letters being forwarded, but that was not surprising."

"Why? Do your customers often do that?"

"No, but he wasn't well."

"Not well; I'm sorry to hear that, because I think he may probably be a man I know. What was he like? Tall, dark, and loosely put together, and a Frenchman?"

"Yes, sir, that's just him; he had a little thin beard, cut to a point, and was careless in his dress."

"You've hit him off to a T. But do you say he was ill?"

"Yes, he went out as usual one day in the afternoon and when he returned about ten, he had a friend with him, and seemed quite altered. He was always so lively and bright, and now he seemed absent-minded and puzzled, and—"

"Perhaps he'd been—" and Bob made a motion with his arm.

"Oh, no, he hadn't. I should have seen it in a moment if he had. No, he was all right that way. He came to the office, and said he had been suddenly taken queer, and was going to stay with his friend till he got better, and that he'd give up his room, and wished for his account. I made it out for him, and while I was doing so he asked his friend to go and put his things into his bag for him, as he didn't feel as if he could walk upstairs. His friend placed him in that chair there, and ran up to his room, and all the time he was gone he sat with his head resting on his hand, and his brows knitted, as though he was trying to make something out. And when it came to paying he was just like a baby; I couldn't make him understand how much his bill came to, and his friend coming down with his bag, he gave him a handful of silver and gold, saying: 'Here old fellow, pay this for me; my head's so queer I can't manage it at all,' and with that his friend paid it, and the porter having called a cab, they drove off, and that's the last we've seen of him."

"Sounds odd, doesn't it? Sure he hadn't been drinking?"

"Certain sure. He could talk as clearly, and as sensibly as you or me."

"Well I'm sorry, for I should like to have seen him again. You might let me know if he sends word where his letters are to be forwarded."

"Oh, I will, sir," and Bob marched off to the smoking room to think out what was best to be done. But the only conclusion he could come to was to wait, at any rate for a day or so, and see if anything turned up; and in the meantime to go about his ordinary work.

The following morning he asked at the office if they had heard anything, but was answered in the negative, and with a joke to the girl as though the matter was of little moment to him, he turned and left the house.

He had hardly got ten yards down the street when he saw a figure on the other side of the road, an ordinary looking figure, rather stout, and dressed like any middle class dweller in town might be, but there was a something about him that was not the same as most men.

"Confound it!" he muttered. "What is he doing about here?" And crossing the road, he went up to him.

"Hallo, Inspector, how are you this morning? Haven't seen you for some time."

"No, Mr. Mackinlay, some time since we came across one another, isn't it," said Inspector Desbrough, shaking hands. "Have you given up your chambers, and come among the foreigners?"

"Yes, for a day or two; the fact is I wanted a little local colour in a thing I am at work on, so have pitched my tent at the Hotel Jacob."

"The Hotel Jacob! That's curious."

"What! Are you interested in it too?"

The Inspector vouchsafed no answer, only smiled and shook his head, leaving Bob to put what construction he liked on the action.

They talked a little longer, and then parted, Bob being careful not to look round as he proceeded.

"I wonder, I wonder," he muttered to himself, "I should have liked to have asked him, but it was better not. But I'll bet my hat he's not down this way for nothing. He's an uncommonly cute officer, and it means something. But what?"

[*To be continued.*]

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CAWNPORE NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CAWNPORE, FEBRUARY 19.

On Saturday evening, an interesting lecture was delivered by Captain Monck-Mason, Adjutant, C. V. R. on "Attack and Defence", at the headquarters of the Corps. The Adjutant devoted his remarks to the best tactics to be observed in attacking and defending a position, with useful remarks on deploying and tactical formation. There was a large attendance of men from the C. V. R., who seemed to take great interest in the lecture.

While on Volunteering matters, it may be noted that on the 23rd instant the general inspection of the C. V. R. takes place, Colonel Hunter, of the 10th Jats, being the officer detailed to inspect the Corps. On the same day, Colonel Anjelo, of Hodson's Horse, will inspect the Cawnpore Squadron of the W. T. Light Horse.

A specially interesting programme of thirteen events has been arranged for the Athletic Sports of the C.V.R, which will take place on the 23rd inst. in the Green Park.

The permanent transfer to Darjeeling of Captain H. H. Swanzy, R. A. M. C., from Cawnpore, where he has been extremely popular and made many fast friends, will deprive social functions of one of the most prominent personalities in our midst.

If there is anything that irritates people living on the other side of the Canal, it is the flour mill situated behind St. Catherine's Hospital, which works night and day. Apart from the incessant noise the engines create, the smoke nuisance is intolerable, and occasions a great deal of annoyance and inconvenience to the inmates of the hospital.

In the hot months the nuisance is simply intolerable, and it is surprising that the authorities have so far taken no steps to put a stop to it.

Another absurd arrangement is the misleading designation of the Mall Road Post Office which is popularly known as "Noronha's Exchange." Having regard to the fact that the Mall runs from Subadar's Tank—almost the extreme end of the town—to the club, people not acquainted with the topography of the town find it confusing to locate the place when directed to the Mall Road Post office. It was for many years known as "Noronha's Exchange" a name localised in the mind of every street arab, and servants know exactly where they had to go when that definition was given them. Now, letters, &c., are often brought back by servants who are unable to find the Mall Road Post office. This office is very central and convenient to Europeans who complain that there is no Telegraph office attached and which is very essential. Another justifiable complaint is that it is closed to public business between 9 and 12 a.m., the most important part of the day. There is a general feeling that the Postal authorities should keep the office open all day and arrange for the incorporation of a Telegraph office in the same building.

The managing agents of the Empire Engineering Co., Ld, in submitting their annual report for 1906, which will be presented at the meeting of shareholders to be held on the 23rd instant, regret to announce that after paying interest on loans, depreciation, and writing off bad debts, there is a debit balance of Rs. 22,850-5-9.

The balance sheet on 31st Dec. 1906, of the North West Tannery Co., Ld., shows a balance at credit of profit and loss account of Rs. 43,864-0-6, from which the Directors recommend a dividend of 8 per cent. on paid-up capital, and the carrying forward of Rs 1,864-0-6. The demand for the Company's goods is streadily increasing and dealers are beginning to stock their productions. Owing to the exceptionally high rates ruling for hides and other raw materials, the Company was compelled to increase their selling rates; but the increase obtained was not commensurate with the increased cost of raw material.

A COMMEMORATIVE tablet is to be affixed to the Delhi Gate at Arcot. The inscription will be as follows :—"This gate formed part of the fortifications of Arcot during its memorable defence by Lord Clive in 1751."

STEPS are being taken by the naval authorities to utilise the facilities on warships for the transmission of weather reports from sea by means of wireless telegraphy, with the view to aiding the meteorological office. To this end the Admiralty has issued orders to the commanders of all sea-going war-ships fitted with apparatus for wireless telegraphy to transmit regular reports of the weather as long as they are able to communicate with shore.

THE EDUCATIONAL COMMITTEE

The following letter from the Honorary Secretary, Bombay Medical Union, has been sent to The Secretary to the Educational Department :—

Sir,—With reference to Government Resolution in the Educational Department dated the 17th January, appointing a Committee to consider and report on the question as to what should be the new qualification to be conferred by some authority outside of the University in place of the L. M. & S. degree &c., I have been asked by the Bombay Medical Union to submit for the consideration of the Committee the views of that body through you as hereunder :—

The Union is of opinion that :—

(a) The candidates for the diploma should be trained at the Grant Medical College.

(b) The duraton of the course should be of five years exactly analogous to the course laid down for the M. B. B, S. degree of the Bombay University.

(c) Students who have passed the Matriculation examination of the Bombay University should be eligible for the courses of studies for this diploma.

(d) There should be three qualifying examinations for the diploma at the end of the 1st, 3rd and 5th year of study respectively; and the standard should be 33 per cent of marks in all subjects for the 1st and 2nd examination and 40 per cent for the final.

(e). The diploma should be granted by a specially constituted body called "the Bombay Medical Council," consisting of 30 members, one half nominated by Government and the other half elected by the Local Medical Graduates of at least ten years' standing. The body should be renominated and reelected respectively every five years. The Council so constituted should appoint examiners and grant diplomas, at least one of the examiners in each subject should appoint examiners and grant diplomas, at least one of the examiners in each subject should be a local medical man unconneted with the Grant Medical College.

(f). The diploma should be designated "the diploma of the Bombay Medical Council "D.B.M.C."

I have the honour to request the favour of your kindly submitting the above for the consideration of the Committee.

THE HORSE AND DOG SHOW.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—I shall be much obliged if you will kindly allow me as one of the Honorary Secretaries of the Horse and Dog Show to reply to a letter which appears in your issue of to-day. Surely it is a mistake before rushing into print and abusing every one in general not to be sure of the facts. The words. "For members" only appear on the tents belonging to the Gymkhana and Yacht Clubs and have nothing to do with being "Members of The Horse and Dog Show;" it is hardly to be expected that either of these clubs can throw open their doors and provide refreshments for—all comers at the Horse Show. As regards a Public Tent, the reasons I did not have one this year, and as far as I know there has never been one, was that there was no room on the ground, and secondly, had one been provided, I should have felt bound to provide another for those Indian gentlemen who, year after year subscribe most liberally to the Show. As to saying that by taking the entrance money and not allowing the general public into the Club Tents is an insult. I can only characterise such a statement as absurd.—Yours, etc.,

A. HILL TREVOR,
Honorary Secretary.

FROM the current number of the "Madras Railway Magazine," we note that the experimental installation of Pintsch's gas incandescent mantles having proved a success, a large number of additional lamps have been ordered by the Madras Railway and will be fitted to carriages as soon as they are received.

HIGH COURT.—FEB. 26.

Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE RUSSELL.

For Consent Decree.

500-06—Mehta and D—Shanker Dhondiba Narayen vs Dwarkanath Dhondiba Narayen and another—Nanu H and Co

Suits for hearing and Final Disposal

Short Causes.

783-02—Ardeser H D and Co—Ardeser Framji and others v Haji Ebrahim Haji Vayelala

59-06—Tyabji D and Co—Raghunathdas Chaturbhuj and other vs Ramracttan Sahebram and another

206-06—Marubhoy J and M—Wadilal Vahalji vs Pandeosha Shraxansha

477-06—Matubhoy J and M—Chaganlal Pitambdas a firm Bhojilal Maneckchand and others

638-06—Kangya and P Burjorji Framji Dastoor vs Fakirj Rustomji Master and another

677-06—Rahhavay B and N—Bansilal Mohunlal vs Ramdhan Madhodas

699-06—Wadia G and Co—Messrs David Sassoon and Co Ltd vs Messrs Talati and Co—Ardeser H D and Co

37-07—Bicknell M and R—Jankenath Shankernath and others vs Gularam Nobateal and others—Malvi H M and N

41-07—Payne and Co—Messrs E A Lavetus and Co the firm vs The Standard Electric Co a firm

50-07—Bicknell M and R—Motilal Ooderam vs Talati and Co a firm and another—Ardeser H D and Co

70-07—Captain and V—Gayaniram Ramgopal vs Budhasia Shewcherandas

81-07—Kanga and P—Haroon Adam vs Sadanand Trimbuck Kale and others—Mehta and D

94-07—Mansukhlal J and H—Navolchand Dharmchand the firm vs Dinshaji Sorabji Talati and others—Ardeser H D and Co

109-07—Payne and Co—Baloobhai Moolchand and another vs Haji Ahmed bin Mansoor Kari—Daphtary F and D

111-07—Bicknell M and R—Merwanji Jamsetji Hakim vs Khutiza bai widow and another

112-07—Mansukhlal J and H—Ardeser Edalji Ghamat vs Keser bai widow

Undefended New Long Cause.

757-06—Little and Co—Madhowdas Goculdas Pasta vs Keshowji Raghowji

Suits for hearing and final disposal

Long Causes.

866-05—Maganlal J and G Kridmasjee Mulnjee vs Haji Ismail Hassan and others—Payne and Co.

For Further Directions and costs on Commissioner's Report.

684-03—Mansukhlal J and H—Valivahu widow vs Purshotam Visram Mooji and another—Dikshit D and S

610-05—Unwalla and P Kunayalal Salikram Kulver vs Hiralal Sital Kulvar

For hearing on exceptions to Ag: Comrs Report

319-00—Khunderao L and M Haji Esmail Haji Essack and another vs Goolam Mahomed Dawood and others Dikshit D and S

57-05—Wadia G and Co—Kadermali Bhuramull and another vs Surajmull Govindram—Dikshit D and S—(For trial of preliminary Issue).

Long Causes.

190-06—Payne and Co—N C Macleod vs Hormusji Nusserwanji Ghusta and another Thakurdas and Co.

307-06—Payne and Co—Haji Jackeria Haji Ahmed and others vs Hormusji Nusserwanjee Seervai and others Khunderao S and L.

586-04—Little and Co—Goverdhundas Goculdas Tejpal vs Khimji Jairam Naranji Thakurdas and Co.

916-05—Bicknell M and R Tejbhoy Jevaji another vs Culljanji Odhavji, Wadia, G and Co.

382-05—Malla and [illegible] Sakharam Woolchat Khandekar vs Fazal Pir Mahomed Thakurdas and Co.

203-06—Bhaishunker K and G Khoja Suleman Ebrahim vs Hanuman Ramprasad

399-06—Jehangir and S Buttonbai and another vs Mahomed Ismail Munshi bitnis and M.

404-06—Edgelow G and W Hurgovandas Nagindas vs Bai Kamla widow and others Thakurdas and Co.

87-04—Kanga and P Sunderjee Danji vs Dahibai widow

Before The Hon. Mr. Justice BATTY.

Reference for hearing

J. C. Bowen for Government in the matter of Land Acquisition Act I of 1894 and in Re Government and Merwanji Muncherji Cama and others—Ardeser H. D. and Co. for Claimants.

Long Causes.

638-04—Mehta and S—Narayen Hassoo and other vs. Ananta Rama—M. B. Chothia.

773-5—M B Chothia—The Advocate General of Bombay vs Syed Nurudin bin Syed Hissamudin and others—Captain and K

513-20-607-04—Mulla and M Rustomji Ardeser Cooper vs Morarji Mohanji Sorabji and J

122-06—Khunderao S and L—Vedebai vs Govribai widow—K J Billimoria

123-06—Khunderao S and L—Haji Miya bin Mahomed Hoosein Khote vs Antone Mingal Souza—Tyabji D and Co.

770-01—Bicknell M and R—Lockmidas Vaiji vs Bai Gangabai widow and others—Mansukhlal J and H.

903-05—Chitnis and M—Dayabai Tapidas vs Chaganlal Damodardas and others—Tyabji D and Co.

92-05—Payne and Co—N C Macleod vs Mirza Mahomed and others—Cragie L and O.

77-06—Jehangir and S—Rukhanbai vs Adamji Shaik Rajbhai and others—F P Pavri.

349-02—Matubhoy J and M—Ebrahimbhai Hussambhai and others vs Abdullabhai Lalji and others, Edgelow G and W.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice DAVAR.)

Summary Suit for hearing in Chambers.

604-06—Thakurdas and Co—Esmalji Maribboy vs Mir Hoossenali Mir Abdoolally.

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Testamentary Suits

14-06—Mirza and M—Vithalji Maghjee and another vs Valji Toolshi—Hiralal and T

13-06—Chitnis and M—Morob Dhanji and others vs Harischand Gopal—In person

Long Causes.

508-05—Little and Co—The Bombay Cloth Market Co Ld vs Jugonnath Dewji—Mirza and M

680-06—Dharamsi and Co Rattonbai widow vs Raichand Deogersey—Dophtary F and D

768-06—Payne and Co—Allana Munji and Co a firm vs Shridham

1-07—Hiralal and G Ebrahim Cassum Gowa and others vs Toolsidas Dharamsey Shamrao M and H

Goplasth. Malvi H M and R

371-06—Mulla and M—Haji Noor Mahomed Cassum Metha vs Dhanjee Jinabhai and others—Ardeser H D and Co

646-06—Maganlal J and G—Bewabai widow vs Jusabai Alias Laxmibai—Bicknell M and R

517-06—Little and Co—Wishwanath Wasudeoji vs Hassan Mahomedali—Ardeshir H D and Co

481-05—Raghunayan and B Mohbasher Pitamber and another vs Leonard B Dove—Mehta S and L

893-05—Goolbai B and N—Balkrisondas Thakurda vs Tricumdas Thakurdas and another—Mirza and M B and B

441-02—Khunderao S and L—Kalikas Osiljanji vs Kalidas Ramji—Captain and V

440-05—Dharamsi and Co—Meghji Purshotam vs Gowli Esmail Hoosein Hiralal and T

481-06—Mansukhlal J and H Nanbhai alias [illegible] widow vs Mukund Janardhan and others Captain and V.

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BOMBAY ART SOCIETY.

THE EXHIBITION will OPEN in the TOWN HALL, on March 5th Last day for receiving Pictures March 1st. The Conversazione open to members only will be held on March 4th at 9-30 P.M., under the patronage and in the presence of H. E. the GOVERNOR. Members are requested to send in their subscriptions at once to the Hon. Secretary Professor O. V. Muller, M. A., Elphinstone College.

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NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

⁂ All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Comunications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

WELL-wisher.—The Artistes you refer to have been the subject of many appreciative remarks in these columns.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, FEB. 26, 1907.

THE AMIR.

AFTER extending his visit from four days to fourteen, the Amir left Bombay yesterday *en route* to his capital, where we hope he will arrive safely, and discredit the prophets who foretold his failure to return alive. His Majesty's visit to India was regarded with disfavour by many of his subjects, who failed to realise the object for which it was undertaken. But the Amir had scriptural warranty for his action. "Go in quest of knowledge even unto China" said the Prophet, but the Amir stopped short at Bombay. At the same time the Prophet observed: "The knowledge from which no benefit is derived is like a treasure from which no charity is bestowed in the way of the Lord." Whatever benefit may have been derived from the knowledge His Majesty has gained in other parts of the country, we doubt if he added much to the store of it in Bombay. He learnt our Military strength elsewhere. He has here had the opportunity of studying our naval, our mercantile and industrial strength. But beyond one brief visit to the cruisers in the harbour he showed no disposition to make himself acquainted with the serious side of life as we know it in Bombay. As in Calcutta the Amir's stay in Bombay was one long list of festivities and frivolous entertainments, which His Majesty with true oriental politeness led his hosts to believe he thoroughly enjoyed—but it must be observed that in the very midst of his entertainments he was wont to break away for a few moments for prayer—presumably for strength to endure, if not, perchance, to be delivered from temptation. Our Royal visitor endeared himself to those he came in contact with, and on the numerous occasions on which he accepted hospitality he manifested due consideration for his host and hostess by invariably departing before cock-crow.

Countless stories of His Majesty's amiability and ready wit are related, some of them true, but many of them *se non è vero, e ben trovato*, It is true that His Majesty distributed "gifts of great price," here and there, some of them bearing the price marked thereon in plain figures. It is true that he learnt to love motoring, to appreciate billiards and bridge and that he sat down to the piano at a certain noble residence and played a solo for the delectation of his fellow-guests. He has even been initiated into the mysteries of the royal and ancient game of golf. His knowledge of English increased wonderfully and he could pay a neatly turned compliment, though, on the other hand, he could follow the precept of the Prophet in saying "what is true although it may be bitter and displeasing to people." And by the same token it is recorded that on more than one occasion he did so. "Three are the things of your world, I am fond of" exclaimed Mahomed, "perfumes and the society of women, but that which my heart rejoiceth in is prayer." And it would seem that upon Habiboollah Khan has descended the tastes and predilections of the Prophet. We could wish he had given more time to the people of his own faith, and we should have felt greater gratification had he shown himself interested in our mills and factories and our docks, that he had studied our educational and charitable institutions, that he might have carried away with him some impression of our workaday lives and aspirations instead of being led to the conclusion that our one pursuit is pleasure. But if his visit as a whole has led him to understand and appreciate the strength of his neighbour and by it that of the British Empire we, in Bombay, have no cause to complain. If the knowledge His Majesty has acquired leads him to recognise the desirability of cultivating the friendship of Great Britain and drawing more closely the ties of friendship which bind his country to ours, we have every reason to be gratified, even if the Amir regards the people of Bombay as flippant and irresponsible revellers. His visit generally cannot but have revealed to His Majesty the character of his next door neighbour, of his friendliness and the advantages of maintaining it. Yet we do not suppose the Amir will cease to live up to the motto which seems popular among Mahomedans, "Trust in God, but tie your camel," even in his dealings with his newly found and highly demonstrative friends.

EXTENDING KOBE HARBOUR. THE great increase in the carriage of goods to the Far East, into Japan in particular, during recent years has rendered necessary the serious consideration of enlarging certain of the harbours of Japan. The same has occurred at Singapore and is being carried out at Hongkong. Now, it appears that the authorities at Kobe have succeeded in inducing the Japanese Government to assist in the furtherance of a proposal for the building of new quays, which will have the effect of reducing the shipping charges and promoting trade in general. In a memorial which was presented to the Diet, reference was made to the progress which resulted from the nationalisation of the railways, in so far as internal communications were concerned, but regret was expressed that nothing had been done for the harbours of the kingdom. The memorial went on to say that the competition between Japanese and foreign shipping is growing daily more severe, while an important event in regard to international communications is at hand in the completion of the Panama Canal. The improvement of Japan's harbours is, consequently, it was urged, a matter of great urgency. At its last session the Diet passed a resolution for the construction of harbour works at Yokohama. With regard to Kobe, however, only Y3,600,000 was voted for the connection of the communications on land and sea. That vote was welcomed as the harbinger of more extensive arrangements, but the time has come when Kobe, in view of its importance, claims its right to receive further favours. There can be no doubt that Kobe is the most suitable of the Japanese harbours for taking premier position, but so far it has little justification for expecting that it will early become a central emporium of the maritime trade of the Far East, for it is not yet even a terminal point for international shipping. After the original idea of devoting three and a half million yen for the purpose of developing the resources of the port had been submitted, an investigation took place on the subject of the present facilities afforded at Kobe, and it was finally decided to set aside thirteen million yen for the construction of extensive reproductive works. But the cost will be spread over several years, the proposal being to expend four hundred thousand yen this year, while the improvements will proceed until the scheme, as now adopted has been completed. Even then it is believed in Kobe that the accommodation for the shipping trade will not be adequate for the incrased facilities required, but on the principle that half a loaf is better than no bread the authorities at Kobe have expressed their acquiescence in the proposals of the Imperial Government, Japan proposes to devote to harbour extensions practically the same amount as is sanctioned for Singapore and the fact that a new distributing centre for Far Eastern trade is furnished in the North should materially strengthen Hongkong, in the South, in many ways although a certain portion of the traffic which now passes through there may be lost. But it is not to the trade of to-day that consideration must be given but to the possibilities of the near future when the awakening has had a little more time to make itself felt.

ABKARI IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY. THE Commissioner of Customs explains that the delay in issuing the report on the administration of Abkari was due to his desire to make it as complete and serviceable as possible. It was ready for issue but when presented to him for passing he decided to make alterations which seemed desirable and the result is that the report has considerably gained in value. The total net realisation in the year exceeded the revenue of 1904-05 by nearly three lakhs in the Presidency proper and by over one lakh in Sind, while in Aden the receipts showed a slight decrease accompanied by a slight increase in expenditure. The conditions of the season were mainly unfavourable over the greater part of two out of the three Presidency Divisions. The season of 1904-05 had been by no means good, and the occurrence in succession of two unsatisfactory years might well have been expected to result, at any rate in the Deccan and Karnatak Districts, in some falling off in sales of country spirit and toddy and in the amount of revenue derived from them. In certain districts, it is true, decrease of sales or revenue, or of both, did take place, though such decrease was nowhere large in the case of country spirits. The principal cause was, no doubt, indifferent crops, but decrease of consumption or of revenue was by no means confined to the districts most affected by scarcity. Another reason, says the report, assigned in several instances is the spread of a temperance movement. In the absence of some account of the origin and nature of this movement it is difficulty to judge of its scope or to conjecture the extent to which it is likely to produce permanent results. 'It is somewhat curious that the falling off of sales, where it has been attributed to this cause, should be so much more marked in the case of toddy than in that of country spirit, with all due allowance made for inaccuracy in the vendors' figures of the former kind of consumption. A genuine movement in favour of temperance such as would reduce illicit no less than licit consumption of liquor would, of course, be matter for congratulation. The most remarkable fact, however, that appears from the Commissioner's detailed examination of the year's results is that in some of the districts most particularly affected by crop-failure sales or receipts from duty on liquor, or both, increased appreciably, contributing to a rise of over 1½ lakhs of proof gallons in consumption and one of more than Rs. 7 lakhs in revenue from still-head duty, and an increase of Rs. 26,237 in that derived from toddy, over the Presidency as a whole. The Commissioner points out that the decrease under the head of foreign liquors in the Presidency proper is apparent rather than real. A falling off under the head of opium is noted but is not considered of great importance except perhaps in conjunction with the temperance movement which may have played a part in causing the decrease.

LORD CURZON AND OXFORD. THAT Lord Curzon was destined to be the next Chancellor of Oxford was not unexpected by those Oxford men who have closely followed the ex-Viceroy's career. Other well-known alumni of Oxford have of course been nominated to this highly regarded sinecure, but Lord Curzon certainly had the greatest claims to the regard of the Hebdomadal Council, to his King, and to his former colleagues at the premier 'Varsity. At any rate we may claim the credit of having successfully prophesied this distinction for the famous ex-Viceroy. In our leader columns of December 5 last in an editorial entitled "Lord Curzon in Pleasant Places" we stated "That he (Lord Curzon) will be Chancellor of the University after Lord Goschen's death is pretty certain." But as Lord Goschen was then in excellent health we little thought that within three short months our surmise would be verified by events. Lord Goschen died very suddenly a few weeks ago, and now his highest academic mantle is likely to fall to Lord Curzon. If Lord Curzon has a competitor it is, of course, Lord Milner, his old rival at Balliol in days of yore, when, apart from Scholarship, however, Milner was not regarded as by any means so great a man as the "very superior person" who now succeeds Milner's old chief in the Chancellorship. Yet Milner is a Viscount, while Curzon is but an Irish Baron. The Honours are therefore pretty equal, although Lord Milner floored all his rivals at Oxford in his day, and should, according to some, be Lord Goschen's successor as head of the Varsity. But Lord Milner failed in one signal sphere of Oxford life—he never cut much of a figure at the Union. On the other hand Lord Curzon became President of that historic body, and thus followed in the footsteps of the Chancellor before Lord Goschen. Lord Salisbury, the late Premier, and Lord Goschen were, however, unknown at Oxford in the days of their Chancellorship, but if we may venture on another prophesy, we should say that this tradition will not be maintained by Lord Curzon. Of course, the Chancellor of Oxford cannot play a part in University affairs. That he leaves to "the Vice," who is practically supreme, and who resides in the City of Spires. The Chancellor therefore cannot with tact intrude upon the Vice's preserves, but the Vice is a don, whereas the Chancellor is a statesman, and we see no reason why Lord Curzon should remain a stranger to the members of the University, seeing that he is a comparatively young and vigorous man, which could not be said for his two eminent predecessors.

Lord Rosebery and Lord St. Aldwyn who have also been nominated are old Christ Church men. No one can carp if Lord St. Aldwyn is successful, for his career approximates closely to that of the late Chancellor, Lord Goschen, both having been Chancellors of the Exchequer in Conservative Governments. Lord Rosebery has of course always been popular at Oxford, as was his son Lord Dalmeny, in more recent times. But Lord Rosebery would have stood a better chance of the Chancellorship ten years ago, and to-day he would perhaps be happier if left to plough his lonely furrow undisturbed, Mention of the possibility of Lord Curzon becoming familiar once again to Oxonians reminds us that some months ago it was rumoured that Lord Curzon had taken Headington Hill Hall, near the University City. Since then Mr. Morrell, the wealthy owner of this charming residence, has died, and it is therefore by no means improbable, if Lord Curzon becomes Chancellor, he may take up a more or less permanent residence in the City. Recently however Lord Curzon has taken the Priory at Rugate, where he is now in residence. But now that Lady Curzon is gone the ex-Viceroy could scarcely find a spot in England more congenial to his tastes than Headington Hill Hall, which is a charming retreat at the eastern extremity of the city, set in beautifully wooded surroundings, and yet within fifteen minutes drive of Carfax.

"NEW INDIA." SIR HENRY COTTON, has just issued a new edition of his *magnum opus* "New India, or India in Transition." It has been revised and enlarged and now contains 302 pages instead of 252. Foremost among the emendations comes a reference to the partition of Bengal of which Sir Henry observes: "The scheme of partition naturally commended itself to the members of the Government services, who saw before them the attractive vista of additional office emoluments. But it was repugnant in the last degree to the inhabitants of the country, in whom there is a sense of patriotic pride in their province, their ancestry and their future. The division of their people into two arbitrary sections gave a profound shock to the Bengalee race. But it did more than this. The sinister object of the measure was to shatter the unity and to disintegrate the feelings of solidarity which are established in the province. It was a part and parcel of Lord Curzon's policy to enfeeble the growing power and destroy the political tendencies of a patriotic spirit." The extremists will regret Sir Henry was not chosen instead of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji as President of the last Congress. He would have made things considerably more lively. Comparing the new chapters with the old we find with regret that Sir Henry has become more rancorous than he was a couple of years ago, and will probably continue to evolve. It is a pity he finds it within his conscience to draw a pension from a Government of whose methods he so strongly disapproves.

THE JUSTICES' ELECTION. WE are sorry that Mr. Suleman Wahed has permitted himself to be declared elected. To have withdrawn would have been to earn the approval of all but the most earnest of Caucusites. It would have let in Sir Pherozeshah Mehta it is true and that, some—not all—of the Caucus party would prevent if possible. It is probable now that Mr. Wahed will resign in the course of a day or two. A by-election will be necessitated—unless the whole poll be declared irregular, in response to the application to the Chief Judge of the Small Causes Court, or the memorial to Government, and then the Caucus will again continue to fight Sir Pherozeshah. The course is not a commendable one and it will do more than Thursday's great battle to engender strife and ill-feeling in the Council Chamber. Much exists at the present time—stirred up by the over-zealous champions of Sir Pherozeshah who have sought to set race against race, class against class. It must not continue. Every practicable means must be resorted to to dispel the feeling, for every member of the Corporation believes he is anxious to promote the true interests of the city and that being so he must give his colleagues credit for similar impulses. Mr. Wahed's withdrawal would have done much towards restoring the friendliness which existed before the Caucus was conceived.

THE LATE MR. KARSONDAS CHHABILDAS. BOMBAY has lost a very useful citizen and the Government an able officer by the premature death of Mr. Karsondas Chhabildas, He was in the prime of life, being only forty, and seemed to be enjoying good health, when death carried him away He had been before the public for the last six years, and his work as a Magistrate commanded just praise on all hands. The office of Magistrate does not demand a wide or deep knowledge of the law and the cases which require that are very few and far between. But the office requires in its holder a great knowledge of men, especially of the poorer classes and their character and habits of thought, and shrewd commonsense. These qualities the late Magistrate possessed in an unusual degree. He had also a keen sense of humour which he occasionally displayed when opportunity offered itself in the cases brought before him. He thereby enlivened the dry proceedings of a law court; but it must be said that he never carried this to excess or indulged in it at the expense of dignity.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. "Persia" with the outward Mails of the 15th instant left Aden at 3 p.m. on Monday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 9 a.m. on Friday next.

THE Council of His Excellency the Governor of Bombay for the purpose of making Laws and Regulations will meet in the Council Hall, Secretariat, Bombay, on Saturday, the 16th March, at 12-30 p.m. (Standard Time.)

THE P. and O. s. s. "Devanha" left Hongkong on February 23,

THE s. s. "Banca" (P. and O.) arrived at Hongkong on February 25 from Singapore.

Chapter XVI of our Serial Story, "The Crooked Way" will be found on page 3.

AN Inspector of Steam Boilers has been sanctioned for employment in Bengal.

THE Florio Rubattino Company's Steamer "Capri" left Penang for Bombay on the 25th inst,

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

AUSTRALASIA AND THE EMPIRE.

Stud Breeding.

ADMINISTRATION OF PAPUA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, FEBRUARY 11.

Sir Joseph Ward (Premier of New Zealand) arrived at Melbourne on Monday. He afterwards had an interview, with Sir William Lyne. He said in an interview, that he is anxious to work with Mr. Deakin, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and Dr. Jameson, at the Imperial Conference on matters of common interest, particularly in the effort to establish improved trade relations between Great Britain and the other parts of the Empire. Preferential trade, he said, interested Australia, Canada, Cape Colony, and New Zealand in many identical respects not only in reciprocity, but in the admission of aliens, and in the operation of the treaty obligations between Great Britain and foreign Powers. Australia and New Zealand stood upon mutual ground.

"I would not," he says, "suggest that we should interfere with the internal trade policy of Great Britain. The fiscal policy for the United Kingdom is a matter for the people of the United Kingdom, but we can still place before the British Government our view of the position. We should then expect due weight to be given to our representation. It is, after all, our business to look after our own people, and to represent each proposal as it appeals to our own people.

"I think too, that in all future treaties or renewals of existing treaties we should make provision, so that, while the necessities of England are met the obligations shall not be passed on to us without our concurrence. I want, therefore, that the right of the outstanding countries of the Empire to legislate for the control or restriction of the introduction of alien races shall be fully safeguarded. I don't want treaty provisions which may be material to England forced upon us against our will. This question may have a bearing upon the protection of British crews trading on our coasts. My position is that we should not have our British crews prejudiced either as to rates of pay or general labor conditions through the competition of outside countries. I am in favour of protecting our own British steamers from the cutting to which they are subjected by foreign boats manned by under-paid employes, who have to work longer hours than our own.

"As for the proposed Imperial Conference, I advocate that as a council of advice and not as council of initiative. I desire to see a council of trusted strong men, who understand our aspirations and requirements, and who will be kept in close touch with the countries they represent, by directions from the Governments of the day. My idea is not to transfer to the Council any of the self-governing powers already possessed by the colonies. I should strongly oppose the grant of any power to the Council to deal with issues that might involve us in obligations of war, or restrict our trade. I have rather in mind such questions as the Hebrides and the islands of the Pacific generally. The Council might deal also with reciprocity in the admission of the legal profession to practise in different parts of the Empire, and fixing a uniform standard for surveyors."

INCREASE IN STUD-BREEDING.

From whatever cause the year 1906 has seen a wonderful trade in stud stock in nearly all parts of the world devoted to stock-breeding, the countries mostly participating being Great Britain, Argentine, the United States, Uruguay, Belgium, France, Canada, and Germany in the older countries of the world, and Australia and New Zealand in the younger countries. The vast expansion of dairying and meat production, and the decimation of the horse stock, resulting from the wars during the past decade, must be greatly responsible for this. Of the examples set by the above countries Great Britain is far ahead of the rest. She has always been a great stud-breeder, but her trade with other countries never would have reached the dimension now assumed but for the Argentina. That country has been a veritable gold mine to British stock-breeders for the past five years, and during the last two years Canada and Australia have also become greater customers than before. The men that have most benefited are the breeders of Clydesdales and hackney horses, Shorthorned and polled Angus cattle, and Lincoln and Shropshire sheep. It is very likely that Argentina sets an example to Australia and New Zealand, for hardly an English mail arrives but it records one or more purchases for the Antipodes. Only about a month ago Mr. George Simonds, of Stonor, Tasmania, arrived in Melbourne with a large shipment of stud sheep and some cattle, which he purchased in Great Britain; some for his own place, and the balance on commission for friends in Australia and Argentina. As he was present at the Royal and other big shows, and travelled besides some thousands of miles, visiting noted stud flocks, he had the best of opportunity to see the finest animals of their kind. Being a breeder of Shropshire sheep, he naturally took the greatest interest in the flocks of this breed. He had for guide Mr. Alfred Mansell, the well-known authority on Shropshires, and the principal exporting agent in Great Britain. Their first visit was to Mr. John Harding's noted flock, and the result was the purchase of the whole of the 1906 drop of ewe lambs in the first stud flock. He made several offers for noted sheep, but in one case he was outbid by a New Zealander, and in the others the sheep were under offer to breeders in other countries. He managed, however, to get a number of fine ewes. He secured some grand Leicesters and Hampshire Downs." "I was so taken up with the Hampshire Downs sheep that I couldn't leave them," is his opinion of these fine mutton sheep. The sheep he purchased stood the voyage better than the other breeds. Amongst his purchases were some Lincolns for a Tasmanian studmaster and two polled-Angus bulls for New South Wales. These are probably the two now in quarantine at Bradley's Head in the name of Messrs White Brothers, of Edinglassie, near Muswellbrook and Saumarez, near Armidale. Whilst in Scotland he visited Mr. T. A. Buttar's noted flock of Shropshires. He considers Mr. Buttar's farm the most up-to-date he saw in Scotland. Basic slag is greatly used there as manure. It sweetens the pastures and kills the grub. Although he was greatly impressed by the Shorthorns he saw, he is of opinion that if the same attention was paid to the management of them in Australia equally good animals could be produced here, and at half the cost. A better system of breeding now prevails in all the leading States, both in cattle and sheep, and with larger importations of stud stock from Great Britain the time should not be far off before we can produce as fine animals in Australia as in other parts of the world. In a magnificent climate and sweet natural pastures we have an advantage enjoyed by the breeders in the old world to a small extent only.

QUEENSLAND POLITICS.

The Premier (Mr. Kidston). delivered his policy speech at Rockhampton on Saturday night, and had a good reception. Touching on the resignation of the Minister for Railways and Agriculture, Mr. Kidston said: "For some weeks prior to my return from New Zealand, a great deal of negotiating had been going on among gentlemen in the southern part of the State, chiefly in Brisbane, and the general object seemed to have been a re-arrangement of the Government and of parties. I found that Mr. Denham's idea of dealing with the situation was that the Government should coalesce with the Philp party. This extraordinary proposal would have meant that, while I was graciously permitted to remain Premier, I should have to remove from the Cabinet three or four Ministers who had always been perfectly loyal, and against whom I had never had reason to utter one word of complaint. It would also have meant something worse than that. It would have meant the betrayal by Government of a large number of men who trusted and supported them in the last Parliament. I told Mr. Denham that I could not seriously entertain or discuss such an alliance. Later, when spoken to Mr. Denham frankly admitted that he intended to join the Philp party, and it was, therefore, deemed advisable that Mr. Denham should retire from the Cabinet. For the purpose of attracting a stream of desirable immigrants we have decided to adopt, said Mr. Kidston, a bold and liberal immigration policy. We have a most advantageous arrangement with one of the steamship companies and we shall immediately advertise in the British Isles, and probably Northern Europe also, for suitable emigrants of the farming class, who can show that they possess some small capital. We propose to offer such immigrants assisted passages to Queensland, at the rate at which they can go to Canada. We have also been considering the propriety of offering all who pay their passages to Queensland a free grant of 160 acres, under reasonably stringent conditions. It is also intended to make arrangements by which we may be able to offer free passages to suitable agricultural labourers. Before granting these free passes, we shall insist upon knowing that there is suitable work at suitable wages for the men we introduce."

Mr. Kidston declared that he was still a Labour man, who did not content himself with talking about his loyalty to platform, but who contrived to place plank after plank of that platform on the Statute book.

TIMBER AND RAILWAYS.

The timber industry is so closely allied to the welfare and progress of Queensland that it is not surprising more than ordinary interest is being taken in it. It is almost time that Brisbane at least emerged from the wood era in house building and adopted something more substantial. In private residences brick and stone are very rare, and in most of the houses that are now being built timber is the predominant material. After reading accounts of the Cooktown catastrophe this seems unwise, for one shudders to think of the awful misery and probable loss of life which would be caused were Brisbane called upon to face such a trying ordeal. The "Ring," and the unusually high prices to which timber has already been forced may probably be the means of evolving a more substantial city. Owing to wet weather supplies are not readily obtainable in sufficient quantity to cope with the demand, and it is interesting to note that a deputation has waited on the Minister for Railways for the purpose of urging the construction of a line from Eumundi, on the North-Coast railway, to Kenilworth. Mr. J. D. Campbell, M. L. A., stated this line would open up a timber district which contained sufficient timber to last for 31 years. He pointed out that merchants had orders for millions of feet of timber, and that it was useless to advertise the resources unless facilities were given to reach the timber. He had to admit that at the present time butter-box timber was being imported to Queensland from New Zealand. Mr. Denham was very much impressed, and seemed to think this was one of the lines most urgently needed. He promised to look closely into the figures quoted and put on a surveyor so that plans might be submitted to Parliament at the earliest possible moment. The Government, he said intended making a big move in regard to immigration, and if immigrants came they would need more railway facilities.

THE PLAGUE OUTBREAK.

The fresh outbreak of plague in the heart of Sydney threatens to confirm the opinion of those who declared that once the scourge gained a hold it would become endemic. There is, of course, no need for a scare, one of the local peculiarities of the disease being that while it clings tenaciously to the locality in which it appears, it is transported with some difficulty. Considering how scattered are the homes of those who throng the city for their daily employment, this immunity is a thing to be thankful for. There is no reason to expect more than a limited number of sporadic cases; yet even these leave an uncomfortable feeling. The outstanding lesson of course is that safety can be bought only at the price of ceaseless vigilance. The health authorities no doubt are watchful, and do what they can, but it is quite clear that keener oversight and more stringent insistence on cleanliness are wanted. In the case of the King-street outbreak, we find that certain premises are infested with rats, and that their carcasses are being found in large numbers. This is an evidence of neglect which careful scrutiny would certainly reveal in many other places besides the stricken block—and it is a neglect which becomes criminal. It is clear from our whole experience of plague that our natural conditions are not favourable to its development. Surely we can put forward the effort which is required to stamp it out.

DEARTH OF EMPLOYMENT.

It is difficult for the inquirer to obtain from employers or employes any real estimate of the truth regarding the dearth or otherwise of labour. Two diametrically opposed interests cannot give an accurate estimate, and the truth is likely to be found between the two. There is no doubt that employment is getting better, and that workers are being well sought, but the point is how much surplus labour is available? An event last week supplies an answer in one respect. In order to get the Kosciusko road into good order this season, two hundred men for road-making were sought by the Works Department on Friday. No fewer than eight hundred presented themselves for the positions, and they were, on the whole, a good class of able-bodied men. No doubt, some whose names were enrolled, will not materialise when the time comes for the train to go out from Sydney to Cooma, but the departmental officers have taken the precaution of enrolling the names and addresses of a hundred extra men, so there shall be no shortage. On the other hand, there are direct statements made to the Water and Sewerage Board that men for rock-chopping in tunnels are not available. This is also quite true, but it must be qualified by a couple of other considerations. The union rate for rock-choppers who may have to work on their sides or backs in tunnels is 9s. per day, while some contractors are only offering 7s. and, in a few instances, 8s. Rock-chopping is difficult and dangerous work, which means short lives, unless precautions to prevent the inhalation of minute sandstone particles are adopted.

ENGLAND AND AUSTRALIA.

Sir John Madden offers another instance of the prominent Australian, who returns from a visit to the mother country, profoundly impressed by the ignorance prevailing there about Australia. Some of us had begun to think that this ignorance had been dissipated in recent years, but it is quite plain that the mind of the Victorian Chief Justice was not impressed in that way, the lack of understanding and knowledge struck him as something phenomenal and fresh. Nothing, he reports, seems to be known of us but our misfortunes—by which is meant, no doubt, our droughts and politics. In the old days we never expected to be understood enough by those who had direct business relations with us. They showed their confidence by their investments, and the returns they reaped amply justified them. The rest were satisfied to address letters to "Adelaide New South Wales," and to think of our country as a region of bush, blacks, and snakes. We thought our London contingent advertised our existence a little, and certainly since the Boer war we thought we were better known. But if Sir John Madden is right, and he had abundant opportunities for forming an opinion, that expectation was wrong. We must trust to the Agent-General and his re-organised forces to raise this cloud of ignorance regarding things Australian.

ADMINISTRATION OF PAPUA.

It is understood that the Government will at a very early date give effect to the recommendation made by the Papua Commission to appoint a new Administrator for Papua. Efforts were made last year by the Prime Minister to secure the services of Sir Wm. Macgregor, but this gentleman elected to remain in Newfoundland. There is a strong desire in political circles that the services of an Australian should be secured to succeed Captain Barton as Administrator, and it is considered very probable that the Government will decide to pursue this course. Several names have already been mentioned in connection with the appointment, but without the slightest authority. If the appointment had been made last year Mr. Staniforth Smith, the ex-West Australian senator, would, it is believed, have possessed a very good chance.

THE Secretary of State has been asked to send out a Weaving Expert for the proposed Weaving School at Serampur.

THE *Times of Ceylon* discusses the growing business of Colombo and the lack of available building space and office accommodation in the Fort, its chief business centre, and suggests that the Government will soon have to vacate! "Not only are the hotels unable to extend to meet growing demands," says our contemporary, "but most of the Banks require larger buildings, and one or two of these institutions are so situated that the problem is a very difficult, as well as a very pressing, one. The spare land in the Fort is in the hands of the Government or the Military, and, as nothing has been done towards reclaiming the lake, the question will have to be faced sooner or later of the Government ceasing to occupy valuable sites for the performance of work which can be as efficiently carried out in the Cinnamon Gardens or elsewhere.

THE SHIPPING DISASTERS.

LOSS OF THE AUSTRIAN-LLOYD LINER.

Passengers All Saved.

SOME OF THE CREW DROWNED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 24.

Later accounts regarding the wreck of the "Imperatrix" are still confused, but it is clear that the vessel is in a most dangerous position. Her stern is submerged and only her bows are showing. The disaster happened at night. There were two hundred (?) passengers aboard. It is feared that the loss of life is heavy. Twelve persons have been brought ashore, but they are too exhausted to narrate anything.

Warships are standing by trying to lend aid.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 25.

Seventeen persons have now been rescued from the "Imperatrix." There are more aboard.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 25.

The crew of the "Berlin" have left over fifty orphans.

LATER.

The Austrian Lloyd Steamer "Imperatrix" which has been wrecked on the Coast of Crete is regarded as a total loss. The Captain and all the Officers and passengers, except the Third Engineer and the majority of the Crew have been brought to Canea. Thirty-nine of the crew including eight lascars have been drowned.

The *Imperatrix* was a fine vessel built at the ship-building yards of the Austrian Lloyd at Trieste in 1888. Her length was 390 feet; beam 45 feet; depth 33·5 feet, and she had steamed at her best at 16 knots per hour. Her gross Register was 4,194 tons, net Register 2,354 tons, and she had accommodation for 89 first, and 24 second class passengers.

It is not known how many passengers were on board the *Imperatrix*, but Reuter's statement that they numbered two hundred is certainly a long way out. The incoming passenger season being over, and the home-going season having commenced, it is probable that the complement and passenger list is as light as at any time of the year. The last Austrian-Lloyd steamer to arrive in Bombay was the *Koerber* which carried seventeen passengers and an infant, nearly all British.

The only intimation of the wreck received in Bombay up to 11-30 yesterday morning was a wire to Mr. Scarpa, the representative of the line here, to the effect that "*Imperatrix* struck Candia. Will wire again." That telegram arrived on Sunday.

The Agent General of the line (Mr. Scarpa) writes to us last night:—I beg to inform you that I received just now the following telegram from Trieste dated 25th instant 10-45 a.m.

"Imperatrix" is a total loss. Passengers all saved."

THE KAISER AND THE ELECTIONS.

Victory over Social Democracy.

A LESSON FOR THE NATION.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 25.

The Kaiser, receiving the new President and Vice-President of the Reichstag, declared that the elections had shown that social democracy could be overcome. He hoped the people's realization of this would last.

GENERAL BOOTH.

Departure for Japan.

LONDON, FEBRUARY, 25

General Booth has started on a tour through America and Japan.

THE BAD WORKMAN AND HIS TOOLS.

General Bilderling Replies to Kuropatkin.

UNPATRIOTIC CRITICISM.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 24.

General Bilderling replying to Kuropatkin's assertions in his history of the late war, from which Reuter quoted extracts on the 14th instant, taunts Kuropatkin by saying that it is only a bad workman that quarrels with his tools. He repudiates Kuropatkin's criticism on the rank and file as unjust and unpatriotic.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, FEBRUARY 24.

THE P. and O. Company's s.s. Persia, with the English Mails of the 15th instant, left here for Bombay, at 3 p.m., to-day.

NEW CHANCELLOR OF OXFORD.

Lord Curzon Nominated.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 25.

Lord Rosebery, Lord Milner, and Lord St. Aldwyn have also been nominated for the Chancellorship of Oxford, but Lord Curzon is the most strongly supported.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 25.

Lord Curzon is first favourite for the Oxford Chancellorship.

THE CHANNEL TUNNEL.

Definite Refusal Expected.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 25.

It is expected that Government will to-day announce a definite refusal to sanction the Channel Tunnel Scheme.

THE TEA DUTY.

Reduction Unlikely.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 25.

The prospects of a reduction in the tea duty in the forthcoming Budget are considered, far from hopeful.

BRITAIN'S NEW ARMY.

Main Features of the Scheme.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 25.

The main features of Mr. Haldane's Army Re-organisation scheme was developed in the House of Commons to-day. The army of the future will consist of a Field-force ready for mobilisation at the outbreak of war and a territorial or home force composed of homogenous Militia Yeomanry and Volunteers capable of supporting and expanding the Field-force after six months. The promoters of the scheme hope to be in a position shortly to maintain in the field a force of four Cavalry Brigades and six Infantry divisions, and also to have a force called a Special Contingent to be recruited from the classes now existing in the Militia and Volunteers, who will engage to join the Regulars on mobilisation. The Special Contingent will be utilised principally in Ammunition Columns, Army Service Corps and Railways.

JAPAN AND MANCHURIA.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 25.

The *New York Times* announces that Japan has purchased fifty-thousand tons of steel cars for immediate shipment for the Manchurian Railways.

SUDDEN DEATHS OF TURKISH ADMIRALS.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 25.

The sudden successive deaths of the Turkish Admirals Hairi and Sami Pashas is provoking much comment in Constantinople.

THE SPOTTED FEVER EPIDEMIC.

Spreading in Glasgow.

LONDON, February 25.

The Spotted Fever epidemic continues to spread in Glasgow. Twelve deaths and twelve cases occurred since Saturday.

MOROCCAN AFFAIRS.

Reminders from the Powers.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 25.

The *Times* correspondent at Tangier announces that the European Representatives have addressed two collective notes to Maghzen, the first insisting on the termination of anarchy in Mogador, and the second reminding the authorities that certain clauses of the Algeciras Agreement are as yet unenforced.

THE TRANSVAAL ELECTIONS.

Strong Feeling.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, FEBRUARY 24.

Changes in the Transvaal Ministry are probable Generals Delarey and Schalkburger have been summoned to Pretoria.

["EMPIRE" SPECIAL.]

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 25.

There is very strong antipathy felt by both the Dutch and the Progressives at Lord Selborne's selection of the Transvaal Upper House.

This has caused a hitch in the formation of a Ministry.

BOXING IN ENGLAND.

The Fight for the Heavy Weight Championship.

LONDON, FEBRUARY 25.

Enormous interest is being taken in to-night's fight at the National Sporting Club for the English Heavy Weight Championship. The Stakes amount to £1,350. "Tiger" Smith has been trained at Merthyr Tydvil and Moir at Shepherdsbush. Both men are fit and well.

DUFTRIES' PENSIONS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 25.

"Duftries" in the Secretariats of Local Governments are to receive the same concession in regard to Pension as those in the Government of India Secretariats; *id est.* they may draw pensions of half their pay instead of being limited to four rupees per mensem as at present.

CHEMICAL EXAMINERS.

Improved Pay and Allowances.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 25.

The pay of Chemical Examiners has been improved as follows:—After 25 years' service they draw an extra Rs. 50 per mensem bringing their pay up to Rs. 1,550 per mensem and get an extra Rs. 100 per mensem more if they are promoted to the rank of selected Lieutenant-Colonel.

LORD KITCHENER'S TOUR.

Possible Shikar in Hyderabad.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 25.

Lord Kitchener has, so far, made no arrangements for his Spring Tour. It is possible that His Excellency will proceed for a two or three days' shoot in Hyderabad.

DEATH OF LIEUT. PIKE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, FEBRUARY 25.

The death of Lieutenant C. F. M. Pike of the 1st Royal Dragoons occurred at the Station Hospital on Saturday night as the result of an unfortunate gun shot accident.

This promising young Officer had six years' service and was well known in India as an enthusiastic Polo player and *shikari*.

His funeral took place yesterday afternoon and was attended by all the Officers in Garrison.

THE date of sailing of the s.s. "Zaidas" from Bombay is altered from the 28th to the 26th of Feb.

THE AMIR'S DEPARTURE.

SCENE AT THE BUNDER.

The Amir has at last left Bombay. He departed this afternoon at a quarter past three from the Apollo Bunder, with many farewells from the numerous Civil and Military officials and Judges with whom he has been so friendly ever since he arrived in this City. His Majesty spent the morning shopping in the Fort and remained at Treacher's till about half past one, when he was motored back to the House on the Ridge. Luncheon followed and just before three o'clock His Majesty got into a motor car and was whirled down to the Fort, alighting at Church Gate Street Station, to enter the State carriage of His Excellency the Governor. From thence His Majesty proceeded at a trot to Apollo Bunder, preceded by a squadron of the Poona Horse. In the carriage with his Majesty was Colonel Sir Henry M'Mahon and Mr. L. W. B. Souter, Assistant Inspector General of Police, in their white uniforms. The carriage was drawn by four horses with postilions in red tunics, and when the equipage arrived at the Bunder the scene was truly a regal one.

Here two long lines of the 109th regiment were drawn up, with the band of the same regiment, and immediately His Majesty alighted, the band struck up the National Anthem of Afghanistan, and the Amir at once came to "attention" and remained at the salute until the verse was finished. His Majesty then proceeded to inspect the 109th who were under the Command of Lieut. F. C. Bannatyne with two native officers, with King's Colours and Regimental Band and on returning to the handsomely decorated shamiana was greeted by a large crowd of officials which included Sir Lawrence and Lady Jenkins, the Hon'ble Mr. E. M. H. Fulton C.S.I., and the Hon. Mr. J. W. P. Muir-Mackenzie, C.S.I., Members of Council; the Hon. Mr. Justice Russell, Mr. R. P. Barrow, Chief Secretary to Government, Revenue, Financial and Separate Departments; the Hon. Sir Walter Hughes, Chairman, Bombay Port Trust; Captain G. H. Hewett, R. W., Director, Royal Indian Marine; Mr. W. L. S. L. Cameron, Secretary to Government P.W.D.; Mr. Arthur Hill, C.I.E. Joint Secretary to Government P.W.D. (Railways); Mr. G. W. Hatch Collector of Bombay; Mr. A. H. S. Aston. Chief Presidency Magistrate; Dr. A. G. Viegas, President Bombay Corporation; Mr. W. D. Sheppard, Municipal Commissioner; Mr. H. G. Gell, M. V. O.; Col. W. H. E. Murray, Commanding Royal Scots; Lieut.-Col. G. S. Hogge, Commanding 109th Infantry; Col. R. H. Forman, R. A. M. C., Principal Medical Officer, Bombay Brigade; Major Matheas, S. and T. Corps; Dr. John Pollen; Col. J. C. Sivan, A. A. G.; Captain Dyson; Captain Reed; Major Lee, Military Secretary to H. E. the Governor.

With all these gentlemen His Majesty cordially, shook hands, and some ten minutes was spent in pleasant valedictions, and a few small presents were exchanged.

H. E. Rear-Admiral Sir Edmond Poe, Naval-Commender-in-Chief, accompanied by his staff, and Lieut-General G. L. R. Richardson Commanding (6th Poona) Divison Brigadier General R. M. Greenfield, Commanding Bombay Brigade, Major C. G. Baynes, D.A.A.G.; and Captain Gordon, had already preceded on board the flagship Hermes.

At a quarter past three, His Majesty passed down the scarlet-carpeted steps of the Bunder, and went aboard the R.I.M.S. launch "Bee," which promptly moved off in the direction of the Hermes. Immediately the launch was seen to move General Hunter, who had passed down the steps, raised three hearty cheers for the departing sovereign, which were lustily given.

His Majesty acknowledged these plaudits with genial smiles; and on reaching the "Hermes" he was received by Admiral Sir E. Poe, K.C.V.O., and the officers of the vessel. The "Hermes" promptly steamed up the harbour between the "Dufferin" and the "Perseus," rounded Middle Ground and went out to sea at full speed, returning in the evening when the Amir transferred to the "Dufferin."

As we have said the scene at the Bunder was a distinctly regal one, chiefly, of course, owing to the splendid environment in which the Gate of India is set. But the success of the Royal departure was in no small measure due to the admirable police arrangements which could not have been better. A cordon of police was formed across the Bunder from the Customs office to the corner of the sea wall opposite the Taj, and this space was kept absolutely clear of the public, so that the spectacle of His Majesty's arrival was not marred by the movements of an excited crowd. Although the hour of His Majesty's departure was so uncertain there were some hundreds of Native and European sightseers about the Bunder, while all the windows from which a view of the scene could be had were filled with spectators.

His Majesty was attired in a curiously shaped flat white topee, totally unlike anything worn in Bombay, and a dark grey suit and gloves, and he carried a telescope. His Majesty seemed unusually cheery, and appeared to be none the worse for his sojourn in Bombay.

It may be mentioned that His Excellency the Governor formally took leave of His Majesty at the House on the Ridge, yesterday morning and he did not therefore accompany the Amir to the Bunder

HIS MAJESTY'S APPRECIATION.

Before leaving Bombay His Majesty desired to express his satisfaction at the way in which different officers of the British Government, placed on special duty, had done their work in connection with his visit to Bombay. With reference to the chief and higher officials His Majesty had taken several opportunities to express his feelings, and thanked them for their kindness and attention. But yesterday he specially desired to say something about the subordinate officers. His Majesty was pleased with the work of Mr. Shaikh Sulleman, Assistant Superintendent, Political Department. He then sent for Inspector Sullivan and Sub-Inspector Dickson who were the two Police officers on special duty at the Ridge House, the residence of His Majesty, and told them he was struck with the way in which they descharged their duty. Even if His Majesty was a dozen times out in a day or even in the early hours of the morning, he found, without exception, that the officers were there. He assured Mr. Sullivan that he would write to the Commissioner of Police His Majesty's high appreciation of the work done by him. The Amir also spoke in complimentary terms of Mr. R. M. Phillips, who he hoped would remember him. To Mr. W. L. B. Souter, His Majesty gave a silver cigarette-case and pocket-book combined, as a memento. He also personally thanked Lieutenant Palmer, Commanding the guard-of-honour, and Lieutenant Gore, Commanding the Guard on the Hill, while inspecting the Guard yesterday afternoon.

THE START.

His Majesty, with his characteristic activity, took his breakfast immediately after his usual morning prayers and was ready to go a-shopping in the Fort. His Majesty again visited the Army and Navy Stores and made some purchases. The Amir returned to the Ridge House about a quarter past two o'clock and within half an hour was seen ready, in his favourite uniform, to start. The Royal visitor motored as far as the Church Gate Railway station and received an ovation from the crowds collected at Chowpatty, Thakordwar and Princess Street on the Queen's Road. The Afghan Ruler then entered the State carriage from Government House, which was waiting for his arrival. The route from church Gate Station to the Bunder was thronged with people who cheered the Amir, and His Majesty bowed very courteously in acknowledgment, in oriental fashion.

At about 7 p.m. H M S. "Hermes," steamed back into the harbour and, after rounding Middle Ground took up her mooring opposite the Apollo Bunder at 7-15 p.m. Exactly at 7-30 p.m. His Majesty the Amir with his staff left the flagship "Hermes" and proceeded on board the Royal Indian Marine "Dufferin"

Not till 9-15 p.m. last evening did the R. I. M. S. "Dufferin" weigh anchor, when another Royal Salute of 31 guns was fired from H.M.S. "Hermes" and H.M.S. "Perseus"; and as the "Dufferin" steamed out of the Harbour, H.M.S. "Highflyer," left her moorings and followed the "Dufferin."

ACCIDENT IN THE HARBOUR.

An unfortunate accident occurred in the harbour yesterday, a Seaman named Osborne, of H. M. S. "Highflyer," fell overboard and never came to the surface of the water, although every efforts was made by the officers and men on board. The occurrence has been reported to the Water Police, who have kept a sharp look out for the missing body.

SCOTTISH HIGH SCHOOL.

Annual Prize Distribution.

The annual distribution of prizes to the pupils of the Byculla and John Connon Scottish High Schools, and of the Colaba Preparatory School, which are under the management of the Bombay Scottish Education Society, was held yesterday afternoon, at the Town Hall, Bombay, H. E. Lord Lamington presiding. There was a large attendance, including Colonel Bannerman, Mr. P. R. Cadell, Mr. D.M. Inglis, the Rev. Mr. Laing, the Rev. John Cameron, the Rev. R. Scott, Mr. J. H. DuBoulay and Prof. Jack.

A short programme of music and drill having been gone through by the children Rev. J. Cameron read the Committee's report on the working of the schools during the year 1906. Among other things it was stated in the report that the committee was composed of representatives from two Scottish Churches with whom were associated representatives from two other Protestant Churches in Bombay. The Committee managed the Scottish High School at Byculla and the John Connon Scottish High School in the Fort, and for several years they also had the management of the Colaba Preparatory School. It had always been the aim of the committee since the institution of the Society to provide sound education for European children of Bombay, as far as possible after the Scottish system, and for the long period of 40 years the Society's school had maintained a high position among the educational institutions of the Presidency. The schools had not only been successful in training many generations of scholars, and fitting them for useful and honourable careers, but they have supplied a want which no other schools could have supplied or can supply. For many years the Society's School along with the other European Schools in Bombay and indeed in the whole of India had to contend against grave difficulties which from year to year seemed to be temporary but which had not yet been surmounted. During the past years a succession of epidemic illness among the children had tended to keep down the attendance and seriously to interfere with the working of the Schools. Allowing for these difficulties, the schools again had a year of good and useful work. In spite of their trials the Principal was able to present a very satisfactory report, and remarked that whatever success they achieved would have been doubled had the year been a normal one. Miss Ashworth, the Government Inspectress, who inspected the Colaba Preparatory School, reported favourably. She considered the teachers suitably qualified and efficient. Mr. Covernton, Inspector of European Schools, inspected the Byculla and the John Connon Schools. He considered the teaching staff at Byculla, capable and efficient, while well satisfied with the work of the John Connon School he thought that if the full staff could be maintained very good results would follow. Several students were presented for Cambridge local examinations; the results were not yet out but it was hoped all had done well. In drawing Byculla School secured one First Grade Certificate and the John Connon School three First Grade and one Second Grade Certificate. At the University Matriculation examination they again had a record year. One girl passed from the Byculla School and all the seven students sent up from the John Connon school passed the examination, several taking good places. Cricket, Football and Hockey occupied the attention of the boys. And the girls of the Byculla School played badminton and tennis. There was no room at the John Connon School to make a tennis court for the girls who played badminton only. When the B G H S. A. Association's grounds were ready the girls would have opportunities for open air games. Miss Evans and Mrs. J. Watson examined, the needlework and both were and satisfied A dancing class had been started under the instruction of Miss Short and a fairly large number of girls had joined. Mr. Dickson reported favourably as to the physical growth of the children. A swimming class was organised and had proved very popular. The cadets were inspected by the Inspector General of Volunteering in India who expressed himself greatly pleased with their physique. The fine discipline and steadiness were commented upon most favourably by the General Officer Commanding the Bombay Brigade. The old students continued to give a good account of themselves. Miss Geitrude King took the B. Sc. degree of London University, with high honours. Mr. Joseph Nissim passed the I. C. S. examination in 1905, Mr. E. W. Fritchley had been made a Fellow of the Royal Institute of British Architects, while Mr. Charles Pearson had been selected to represent Cambridge at all the county matches. In regard to the teaching staff the Principal in his report spoke in high terms of Mr. W. H. Dickson, the Head Master, Byculla School, Miss Teyen of the John Connon School, and Miss Evans, the Lady Superintendent. The committee endorsed the views of Mr. Wilkinson, the Principal of the Schools.

Mr. Bannerman then gave away the prizes,

Lord Lamington in addressing the meeting, said: The next item on the programme is an address from myself. In the first place, I beg to convey to Mrs. Bannerman on your behalf our best thanks for so kindly distributing the prizes to the boys and girls of these three schools belonging to the Bombay Scottish Education Society. This is the first time that I have had the pleasure of attending here at this annual function, and it was a matter of surprise to me on coming into this large hall to find it so well filled. That in itself is, I think, a test of the excellent way in which instruction and training are being given in these schools. That is one great test. The other great test is as regards the number of pupils who are sent here. I understand from Colonel Bannerman that these tests have been very successfully passed, because there are many more would-be inmates ready to get within the precincts of the schools than the space in them can allow. In the report read before us allusion was made to the opinions expressed by those who had examined the schools. We find that one and all had shown what good work has been done during the past year. In addition we have been told that there has been a record as regards University Matriculation Examination, inasmuch as there has been an unprecedented number of successful candidates. Allusion was also made to the work of instruction as carried out here, and praise given to it. In this respect, I think, the school is rather ahead of the similar educational institutions in the old country. (Applause) I may also say that the very tone of the report shows what careful attention is paid by those who make themselves responsible for the general supervision of these schools. On the other hand, we have seen that the lighter side of the training has not been neglected, and I am sure that that very pretty display of dancing and singing with which we were entertained this afternoon has charmed us all. (Applause), It was very gracefully and modestly performed, and I think the pupils who were engaged in it deserve very great credit for the way in which they gave the performance. Again, we were all pleased with the nice manners of the boys and girls who came to receive their prizes. (Applause), It does not matter what we are in this world; but there is one most important consideration that the boys and girls should be taught, and that is good manners, And I am sure of those who are possessors of this quality will never regret that they have been trained in this manner. (Applause). It is also satisfactory to notice that those who leave these schools are not lost sight of and by the applause given to the names of Miss Getrude King, Mr. Joseph Nissim and Mr. E. W. Fritchley it is evident that their careers are of interest, and very rightly the managers of these schools may feel proud that they are able to trace these personages who have achieved such success. The name of Mr. Charles Pearson, who has acquired some cricket honours, was also met with applause. We have been told by Mr. Cameron that physical training is by no means neglected, and every encouragment is given to out-door exercises. Mr. Cameron and those, who are associated with him, are naturally in the first place to be complimented upon the work carried out in these schools; and while Mr. Cameron was very careful in enumerating the names of the various masters and mistresses, who are engaged in teaching, he has taken care to show what great responsibility devolves upon Mr. Wilkinson in the conduct of the schools. When there is such evidence of hearty co-operation between those who are in their various spheres responsible for the conduct of these schools, I think, it is almost certain that success must have been achieved. It is my lot from time to time in this cosmopolitan city to attend functions of this description. As I have already said this is for the first time I have the pleasure of attending one which is directly concerned with my country, that is Scotland. (Applause.) Therefore, I feel great pleasure in being present here this afternoon. I am aware that the material work in these schools is not strikingly upon their own nationality. It also has a rather cosmopolitan character. Mr. Cameron has said that the lines of instruction given here are those that have made Scotch education so famous in the by-gone times. As you are aware Scotland is the pioneer country as regards education, and its record of success is almost unparalleled in the history of the civilised countries of the world. (Applause). It is very satisfactory to think that these educational traditions and the methods of work should be adhered to in these schools. (Applause). It is no ephemeral existence, is that of these schools. We are told that for forty years they have played an important part in the life of this Bombay city. Therefore we have every reason to think that their success will continue to increase from year to year, and I am certain that the boys and girls attending here will ever be grateful for the training they have received and that they will prove themselves worthy, when they leave these schools, of the careful thought and supervision that has been given to them. (Applause),

On the motion of Col, Bannerman a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to his Excellency, and the proceedings concluded.

THE London correspondent of the *Times of Ceylon* telegraphed on the 20th instant:—"Tea is very strong up to 9 1/2d. It is generally believed that common teas are going to 8d."

THE JUSTICES' ELECTION.

Official Declaration.

THE UNIVERSITY ELECTIONS.

The result of the Justices' Election was officially announced yesterday afternoon. It is the same as the one announced non-officially on Friday last, and it shows no difference in the situation.

A letter has been addressed to His Excellency Lord Lamington by a few gentlemen of Sir Pherozsha's party pointing out that the part taken by certain Government officials in the last Justices' election was in contravention of the Resolution of the Government of Bombay. The applicants have prayed for justice on this point, and now they have been informed that the matter is under considera tion.

It is rumoured that the native public will also memorialise the Government on this point asking for a public enquiry into the conduct of the Government officials complained of.

THE UNIVERSITY ELECTIONS.

THE Hon. Mr. Setalvad presided at a meeting of the Faculty of Law of the Bombay University, held on Saturday evening for the election of a Dean and three Syndics. On the motion of the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta, seconded by the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar was elected Dean of the Faculty. Three gentlemen were nominated as Syndics, and they were all declared duly elected, namely:—the Hon. Mr. P. M. Mehta, proposed by the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar and seconded by the Hon. Mr. Setalvad; the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, proposed by the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta and seconded by the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar; and Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtikar, proposed by the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta, and seconded by the Hon. Mr. Setalvad.

ELECTION OF TWO MUNICIPAL COUNCILLORS.

The election of the Fellows as Municipal Councillors took place yesterday afternoon in the Sir Cowasji Jehangir Hall of the University, and was conducted by Mr. Furdunjee M. Dastur, the Registrar, who was assisted by two scrutineers nominated by the Syndicate namely Dr. Temuljee B. Nariman and Rao Bahadur V. J. Kirtikar. The following regulations explain the method and manner of the election:—

"The election shall take place at the Sir Cowasji Jehanghir Hall of the University between the hours of 4 and 6 P. M. on the day fixed and shall be conducted by the Registrar.

"The election shall be by ballot by means of voting papers, which shall be delivered personally by the electors to the Registrar at the time and place aforesaid.

"Each Fellow on the Roll shall be entitled to as many votes as there are vacancies, but shall not give more than one vote for one person. In the event of an elector having given more than one vote for any one person, but not having voted for more persons than there are vacancies, then he shall be deemed to have given one vote for each person for whom he has voted, but in the event of his having voted for more persons than there are vacancies, then his voting paper shall be cancelled,

"Immediately after 9 P. M. on the day of election all the voting papers shall be scrutinized by the Registrar and any two persons nominated by the Registrar and any two persons nominated by the Syndicate, and they shall ascertain the number of valid votes given for each candidate. The candidate or candidates with the highest number of votes shall be returned by the Registrar as elected.

"If an equality of votes is found on such scrutiny to exist between any two or more candidates and the addition of a vote would entitle any of those candidates to be declared elected, the determination of the candidate or candidates to whom such one additional vote shall be deemed to have been given shall be made by lot to be drawn by the Registrar in such manner as he shall then and there determine.

"The decision of the Registrar after such scrutiny and ballot (if any) as to the candidate or candidates who are to be returned as duly elected shall be final and on the result of the election being so ascertained as aforesaid, the voting papers shall be destroyed."

The undermentioned nominations had been sent to the Registrar according to the above regulations:—1 Principal W. H. Sharp. proposed by the Rev, Father Dreckmann and also by Sir Harkissondas Narotamdas, and seconded by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and Rao Bahadur G. N. Nadkarni; 2, Khan Bahadur Jamshedjee Ardasir Dalal, proposed by the Rev. Dr. Mackichan and also by Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy and the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, and seconded by Lieut.-Colonel Dimmock, and also by Mr, Maneckjee Dorabjee Kanga, and Mr, Manchashankar Jivanram Vakil; 3. The Hon. Mr, C. H. Setalvad, proposed by the Hon, Sir P. M. Mehta and Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, and seconded by the Hon. Mr, H. S. Dikshit and by Mr. James McDonald. 4. Mr D. G. Padhye, proposed by the Hon. Mr. Justice Chandavarkar, by the Hon. Sir P. M. Mehta, by Dr. A. G. Viegas, and by Sir Bhalchandra Krishna, and seconded by the Hon. Mr. G. K. Parekh, the Hon. Mr, H. S. Dikshit, Dr. Kavasjee Eduljee Dadachanjee, and Mr. Subramani Aiyar.

The election was a closely contested one, and there was a large attendance of Fellows, who came to the ballot.

At 6-45 p.m., the Registrar declared the result of the ballot to be as follows:—The Hon. Mr. Setalvad, 61 votes, and Principal Sharp 58 votes. These two gentlemen were declared duly elected Municipal Councillors.

MATHERAN.

Visiting the Hill last week, after absence of over 30 years, writes a correspondent, I did not notice much change or increase in the residents, but many of the bungalows formerly occupied by Europeans are now tenanted by Parsees and Hindoos, mostly the former, and there appears to be a falling off of Europeans from Bombay residents on the hill. The hotels are not largely increased or improved.

The climate after the damp heat of Bombay is delightful and I am surprised that a greater number of Europeans do not avail themselves especially ladies and children of the Hill in the Hot Season. It is invaluable and might be more used by those who cannot get away during the week from the duties for week end visits with benefit to them selves.

Government who own the land have done very little to improve the Hill. The trees and under growth badly need judicious pruning, more points opened up and with lungs cut out in suitable places to let in the sea breeze. The curves in the old road up the Hill require improving and the road repaired. The cost of repairing the road might be defrayed by a toll if there are no other funds available.

There is an abundant water supply but it should by conveyed to the houses by an over head pumping system and not as now by bullock which makes it somewhat expressive.

There are one or two very suitable sites on the Hill on which could be erected a sanatorium for European soldiers or others it would relieve the congested Military quarters at Colaba and be a blessing to the men and the means of saving life and restoring them to health and vigour in place of involuntary many of one.

I visited the light railway now under construction from Neral to the top of the Hill now nearing completion. It appeared to me not sufficiently substantial. It is built of very light material and I should say in the rains a good deal of the loose ballasting will be washed away. The track, I think also is much too narrow and very risky in places where it is a sheer cut from the side of the hill, especially round Panorama Point and other places when it is only about 12 feet wide, The rails run near the edge and if there was a mishap of any kind nothing could prevent a fall of over 2,000 feet at their point, although a lesser fall in other places would be equally fatal,

I think the road in all dangerous places should be widened sufficiently to provide a full margin for safety in case of accidents, and in my view the curves are in many places too sharp and the catch sidings might be improved very much.

The distance from Neral to the top station is 14 miles, double the distance by the old road and the journey will take 1½ to 2 hours, about the same time you can ascend or descend the Hill by tonjon and longer than is taken by pony. The charge I am told will be the same as by Tonjon Rs. 6 and more than treble of the cost of a pony by the old road and it is doubtful if the Railway will even be a commercial success. In any case those who are responsible should have it thoroughly tested before it is opened to the public to travel by.

Personally I would far prefer to ascend and decend the Hill by the old road. It is one of the pleasures to ride up and down in the cool morning or evening and I trust whatever may be result of the railway, the authorities will see that the tonjon and pony are not driven off the Hill. In charges they can always compete with the railway and many will prefer them. With far less cost the old road could have been made suitable for motors as the Poona and Mahableshwar ghats, if quicker transit is needed. In any case I hope the old road may be improved and the old means of ascent and descent which we all have enjoyed will be maintained.

THE THEORY OF RHYTHM IN MUSIC.*

European music, an art which had progressed during some centuries by steps of only very slightly co-ordinated effort, suffers in its present form of notation from some ambiguities of expression which are the direct result of its (not seven but) seventy-citied birth and breeding.

The body ecclesiastical, the co-ordinator of all other arts and the only means by which co-ordination of the efforts of musicians might have been obtained, early flung away its influence in this respect by holding too long to a system of musical notation was the growing world of secular musicians were gradually abandoning as inadequate for its needs.

How doubtful were the meanings of old time music is easily illustrated.

In harpsichord and old violin music the different schools often meant entirely different ornaments by the same sign. It follows that to interpret correctly much of this old-time music (except from modern set editions) requires antiquarian as well as musical skill.

In the early part of the 18th century the famous Dr. Boyce produced his great edition of 16th and 17th century church music. The scholarly musicians of to-day find his work full of blunders, due solely to his ignorance of the nice vagaries of musical notation (even in such essentials as the use of accidentals) during the periods on which he was supposed to be an authority. The musical reader will remember, too, how Dr. Prout when editing the "Messiah" came to the conclusion that Handel himself was uncertain as to the regular use in notation of double dots, and instances might be multiplied of cases in which the meanings of old-time composers are far from certain, because of the anarchical imperfections of the notation they used.

The contentions and varieties of readings we suffer from commentators on the written word are nothing to those we endure from commentators on the written note. The former have an excuse to make the tea-cup boil with storm through the carelessness of copyists; the latter more often because of the fastidious uncertainty of method even in the most carefully and correctly written manuscripts.

That such ambiguities are not yet entirely dissipated will be clear to anyone perusing Dr. Scrinzi's clear and able brochure. He points out that the word "time" is used to include such very different things as:—

(1) duration (e. g. a dotted minim);
(2) rhythm (e. g. 3/4);
(3) time (e. g. Andante or M. M. the crotchet-60);
(4) group of notes;
(5) metre.

And at this point the reader discovers that the author has mis-named his work, which is concerned not with the theory of rhythm and its kinship to its blest siren sister, but only with its notation,—and further, that the author is treating his subject not so much from the point of view of the artist as of the teacher. From the point of view of a teacher one cannot agree with Dr. Scrinzi in his plea for the use of "binary" and "ternary" in connection with rhythm.

Excellent as may be his logical and etymological reasons, binary and ternary are terms of nomenclature already appropriated to musical form. To use them in any other connection would be but to aggravate the very evil which, in another sphere, the author is eager to combat. Dr. Scrinzi's theories would be more convincing but for his examples. It is quite impossible to agree with him that his examples from Handel and Dvorak in "corrected rhythm" mean what the composes themselves meant, composers nor is it believable that Dr. Scrinzi himself would interpret the original and "corrected" versions in exactly the same way. But even if it be yielded. to the author on this point, there must always be this reservation, that the musician (as distinguished from the tiro) can read and understand the music in spite of, as it were, the "spelling mistakes." No better instance of this can be given than Schubert's lovely "Impromptu in B flat." The piece begins on the 3rd beat instead of on the first, and is wrongly barred all the way through. This particular matter is not given as an instance by Dr. Scrinzi, but it is pertinent to ask whether the mistake lessens the author's pleasure in the music rendered, not as written, but correctly. Hardly possible! The author makes some very clever suggestions for reform but the weakness of the position is this. We are all of us eager to accept beautiful music from the composers and their interpreters careless of wrong and right methods of notation. The sole raison d'etre of notation is to express in permanent form the creations of composers. Does it do so clumsily, cumbersomely, awkwardly, partially even in spite of sesquipedalian scores, the great and wonderful thing, is after all, that it does so express them! One cannot standardise music and its notation for this very cause that we are at the mercy of composers, the lawless tribe of musical geniuses. If the engineering world agrees to standarise all machinery and parts we know that the present plants will inevitably one day be "scrapped" and, all new work being made to fixed standard, within a generation there will hardly exist an engine in the world by any maker but its parts will be able to be renewed by any other maker without special measurements and work. In fact the standardiravia of machinery is eminently a practicable and useful trade development, and were music a mere trade it might go the same way. But when will the "unstandarised" music of the great masters be scrapped and replaced?

And if it could be, who then can guarantee that no new composer will arise, too great to be neglected, too self-willed to submit to our rules and regulations? Hard as it may make the task for teachers and taught, we are compelled to go on accepting any illogical, confused, chaotic musical notation that the great composers have used or that great composers will use, for we cannot do without their music, even "as it is wrote," and all our theories are but deduced from what they write, nor will they write regardful of the rules and laws that appeal so strongly to lesser men. We may measure and compare the stars; their greater and lesser glories were not, nor will be, made according to, but regardless of, our finest critical faculties.

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*By Dr. G. Scrinzi. (S. Rose & Co., Fort, Bombay.)

JAIN CONFERENCE.

Enthusiastic Reception of the President.

PRIZE DISTRIBUTION AT THE ORPHANAGE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

PALITANA, FEBRUARY 25.

Rai Setabchand Nahar Bahadur of Azimganj, President of the Jain Swetamber Conference, who arrived at Palitana on Saturday on pilgrimage with his party, was enthusiastically received by the Samaiya of the Jains, headed by Sett Anandji-Kalyanji. At the instance of Jaindharma Vidyaprasarak Varga, a crowded public meeting was held at the Tennis Club last evening under the presidency of Mr. Owen, the Administrator of the Palitana Raj, for presenting an Address to the Rai Bahadur and for distributing prizes to the boys of the Jain Boarding School and Orphanage by Mrs. Owen. Interesting speeches were delivered by Messrs. Dhadha Parmar, who referred to the valuable services of the distinguished guest, particularly in starting the All-India Jain Swetember Help Fund, and under whose presidency at Ahmedabad nearly three lakhs were subscribed, a collection unprecedented in the annals of the Conference.

The President, while handing over the address, expressed his pleasure to preside at such functions which are calculated to promote good feeling and which evinced sympathy towards the Jain cause.

The distribution of prizes and a vote of thanks terminated the proceedings with cheers for the King-Emperor.

A LAGRE number of Coal Companies who are now issuing their Annual Reports, all tell the same tale of shortage of wagons and defects in transport facilities.

MR. C. MICHIE SMITH, Director of the Kodaikanal Observatory, is granted nine months' leave, and Mr. Evershed, the Assistant Director, will officiate as Director.

PUBLIC NUISANCES.

And How to Abate Them.

"Public Nuisances and How They may be Abated." Rs. 50 prize to Correspondent who enumerates the Ten Greatest Public Nuisances in Bombay City and suggests the Best Means of Abating Them. Letters received by Editor up to the evening of the 19th instant are still in the competition.

XLV.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Sir,—It is difficult to write about all the nuisances which make life unbearable in this first city in India, without indulging a little in "langwidge." As I write, the spirit of murder works in my viens and I am seized with an insane desire to throttle somebody. But as it would do no good, I lay my grievances before the public through the medium of your paper.

Why not begin with the infernal dust? I seldom forget it, more specially at the present moment, when I hold the pen in one hand and the duster in another. Can't the Municipality get rid of it by the use of crude Petroleum? I thought they were going to repeat their experiments of a few months ago. But perhaps they have received a deputation from the Washing Companies.

My second grievance is smells,—smells from gutters, dust-bins, heaps of rubbish, sewage outfalls, in fact everything on earth that can give out smells. I don't believe the Chicago meat packing houses would offend the nostrils more. Is it impossible to improve our gutters and sewage outfalls, and clear away the refuse on the roads by employing a larger staff of sweepers?

Then comes bad lighting of the streets. The municipal lamps with an innate modesty generally conceal more than they show, and the comments of people who collide against various things would delight the heart of an Irish cabby. On moonlight nights, these pathfinders are seldom lit. At such times, the Queen's Road with its rows of trees on either side does not much differ from a Bhor Ghat Tunnel. If anything, it is much more hideous, with cemetery and burning-ground adjoining. The remedy is obvious. Have good lamps and light them.

Next we come to the road repairs and other such municipal enterprises. We don't object to such fearful activities. But we are not in the land of the Mandarin. As an instance, in point, I would mention the foot-path which leads to the Scandal Point. What looked like odd lots from a factory under the "hammer," were dumped on the footpath some months back, and there they are still. It does not improve either the appearance of the place or the temper of those who visit it. Would it be too much to expect a little more efficiency and activity in the management of these things, by spending a little more?

The rash motorist is my next grievance. Like the Mikado of Gilbert and Sullivan's creation, I would fit the punishment to the crime, and make him drive down a precipice at 100 miles an hour. Failing that, I would have him lodged for a time at Government expense. I am glad the motorist is receiving the attention of the Government A few severe examples would do much good.

From the motor to the Mosquito is a big comedown. But the mosquito is not to be despised. It keeps us awake and spreads malaria. I need not dilate on the manifold activities of this malignant insect. The remedy is a scientific examination into the ways and means for its destruction.

I wonder your correspondents have not noticed the Advertisement Fiend. Wherever one goes in Bombay, he will find the enterprising advertiser in evidence. The Queen's Road has been totally disfigured by flaming advertisements. Some near Pydhownie and other places are not exactly what a Bishop would like to see perhaps. Even the newspapers are guilty in this respect. Quack and indecent advertisements should be rigidly excluded from all publicity, and a regular campaign waged against them, such as is carried on in the pages of Truth."

Eighth comes the listless pedestrian, who insists on walking in the middle of the road. This lunatic—to use no stronger terms—is a danger to himself as well as to others. He disorganises traffic, and has a peculiar partiality for cycles. Even the motor has lost its terrors for him, and on he walks, regardless of trams, motors, cabs, cycles and carts. Oh! for a bomb or two, or failing that, an energetic policeman!

I would next gibbet the rascally crow. He makes existence wretched. He insists on cawing when you are in deep thought or study. He gets at your provisions with a fiendish ingenuity. I can't understand his persistent crowing. Is it because he is vain? The Officers at Marine Lines did short work of him one day some months back, There ought to be a systematic destruction of this breaker of domestic peace.

Last come rabid dogs. They have done much harm of late, and nobody likes hydrophobia. But I should not like an indiscriminate slaughter of all dogs that might happen to be in the streets. Surely, it is not difficult to distinguish a nice-looking dog from a rabid mongrel.

These are the ten greatest nuisances from which we suffer. I have not included in the list the new tram posts, the cabby or the cartman, the lepers or the beggars. Some of them have their uses. The others I do not criticize from humanitarian motives. We can't chuck the lepers and the beggars away without providing for those poor wretches.—Yous etc.

NAB.

XLVI.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You have done a great service to the City of Bombay for which the citizens must ever remain grateful to you. This way of inviting the public to state their grievances, will not fail to draw the attention of respective authorities. I do not aspire to the tempting prize you have offered, but simply add my contribution of nuisancis as they occur to me. They are the following:—

I. SMOKE NUISANCE.

Smoke nuisance in Bombay is partly due to mills and factories and partly to private houses. In the case of the former two, the owners must be compelled within a specified time to provide smoke consuming apparatus in each mill and factory, and failing to do so they must be legally dealt with. In the case of the latter, the landlords must be compelled to build chimneys in their houses where such chimneys are possible, like those in several bakeries. At present there seems to be no arrangement made so as to allow the smoke to escape; consequently the smoke pervades the houses and endangers the health of the inmates. In the case of chawls and other houses where it is not possible to build chimneys, charcoal only should be consumed. In future, a chimney for every house must be made a condition.

II. LEPERS AND BEGGARS.

Poor laws should be enacted, professional and other mendicancy must be made a penalty. Those mendicants or vagrants who are really unfit for work must be provided for by Government under the old age pension fund. In case of leprosy and other contagious diseases, there should be compulsory segregation. If the existing asylum is insufficient, a new and larger one must be provided for by the municipality. Public philantropic aid may be invited.

III. DUST NUISANCE.

Oiling the roads with crude kerosine oil, besides being expensive, has not given results commensurate with the amount spent; therefore the best way to abate the dust nuisance is to water the roads at least three times a day viz:—9 o'clock in the morning, 12 at noon and 4 in the evening, either by fresh or salt water. Existing personnel must be increased for this purpose. Accumulated dirt on the roads must be removed frequently.

IV.—Night Soil Carts and Municipal Rufuse Carts and 'Bunghees.'

This kind of work must be done at night only. At present the open municipal refuse carts are allowed to pass the public thoroughfares at any time of the day, poisoning the air and disseminating millions of germs in the city. These carts must be properly closed so as not to allow the poisonous gas to escape out of them. The 'bunghees' on no account must be allowed to roam at large with their 'tokrees' on, after six or seven o'clock in the morning.

V.—Night Singing, Beating of Tom-toms and all kinds of Music.

It seems the Police have not got powers to [illegible] this nuisance, the result is abuse of this [illegible] it is criminal in such a populous city [illegible] Bombay to allow a few persons to revel or amuse themselves, causing discomfort and annoyance to inmates. All singing and music must be stopped before 12 o'clock (S.T.). The police authorities must be given the necessary powers to do it.

VI.—Foul Smell and Poisonous Gas emanating from gutters, gulleys etc.

This kind of nuisance is general. Everywhere the gutters and gulleys are emitting foul smells specially at night. Municipal supervision in this direction seems to be slack. 'Urbs prima in India' is becoming notorious as a city of smells. Proper flushing of gutters and gulleys more than once a day, and liberal distribution of disinfectants will mend matters. It is not unlikely that these gutters and gulleys are congenial breeding places for microbes and other germs.

VII. Natives committing Nuisance on Public Roads and allowing little children to do the same.

It is simply disgraceful to see even some well dressed and respectable looking Hindoos and other natives doing this on public roads, unmindful even of the presence of ladies. The presence of Tommy Atkins would have a salutary effect; but if his services cannot be requisitioned, there should be Police supervision and summary punishment of the offenders. Detective policemen must be employed for the purpose. Small children should be secured and their parents found out and punished.

VIII. Electric Tram Posts, Motor Cars etc.

It seems very strange how the city fathers (knowing as they do that most of the streets of Bombay are narrow) could have given permission to the Electric Tramway Company, to erect poles in the middle of them. This shortsightedness on their part is unpardonable. Already life in the narrow streets is in jeopardy. Motor cars flashing past throwing clouds of dust in the eyes of poor foot-passengers, make them partially blind; victorias, gharries, cycles and a long procession of country carts, make life for helpless wayfarers anything but pleasant. As there are no foot-paths for most roads for the security of the wayfarers, it is high time that a stop should be put to this nuisance. Contract with the electric tramway company must be revised, and objectionable poles removed before it is too late. Minimum speed, say 6 or 7 miles per hour, must be allowed to motor cars in busy thoroughfares and for the indulgence of their speed mania a separate road must be allotted.

IX. Hawkers. These hawkers, as everywhere they do, were in the habit of shouting in the fort. A hue and cry was raised against them mostly by European residents and business men; this had the desired effect. The Fort is now free from this nuisance. The same methods as applied there must be adopted all over Bombay.

X. Throwing dirty water and all kinds of refuse in the streets. This habit of throwing refuse in the streets besides making them foul-smelling, afford food for innumerable vermin. More dust-bins should be kept at convenient places and, if possible, small receptacles in every house on the ground floor. Detective police must be employed to punish the delinquents. A few prosecutions will put a stop to this dangerous practice. Yours &c.—

A. L. A.

XLVII.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

1. Want of sufficient water.

Remedy:—An extra 42-inch. C. I. main from Tansa and a 6-inch. supply pipe in each street, lane, &c.

2. Highly increased house rents.

Remedy:—Co-operative building societies, just like what exist in England, should be established.

3. Plague.

Remedy:—By thoroughly impressing upon the minds of the people the advantages of living in sanitary houses and of keeping the gulleys around houses and other surroundings neat and clean, also by improving the highly defective drains and sewers.

4.—Street beggars moving here and there and causing immense annoyance to the public.

Remedy:—A Poor House may be established and the Police may be authorized to send diseased and helpless beggars there, while stronger and healthier beggars should be employed.

5. Great danger due to the free movement of lepers in crowded and busy streets.

Remedy:—The present leper asylum should be extended or a new one established and all the lepers should be forcibly removed there, while new comers should be sent back without any delay, thereby preventing the lepers from freely moving in the City.

6. The inconvenience due to want of sufficient number of tram cars for which often ladies have to wait for hours together.

Remedy:—Rapidly converting the present system into the Electric Tram system.

7. Rabid and stray dogs moving here and there.

Remedy:—The rigorous removal of such dogs by the Police.

8. The offensive smell given out during the transit of open silt carts from thickly crowded streets.

Remedy:—Closed carts should be provided wherein drain silt should be removed at night only.

9. The very keenly felt want of a good Town Band.

Remedy:—A town band raised by public subscriptions should play at the Band Stand on every Monday and Wednesday, and in the Victoria Gardens on Saturday.

10. Very rapidly running motors and the impolite and quarrelsome ghariwalas.

Remedy:—The Police should be more watchful to get the over-enthusiastic motor drivers and the impolite and impertinent ghariwalas constantly punished. Yours &c.—

OBSERVER.

XLVIII.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."]

SIR,—I find that several attempts have been made to give you an idea of some of the important nuisances.

I too wish to point out a few of them, with their remedies.

(1) The servant nuisance.

The servants are very troublesome in Bombay, and they palm off false certificates of character and previous service.

Remedy.—Their names should be registered in a servants' registery office, at the head of which there should be a municipal or police officer, who should be acquainted with the candidate's antecedents, and the bona fides of his certificates.

(2) Liquor shops in the streets are a source of nuisance to the public.

Remedy.—Stop the licenses and have a few of them away from public view.

(3) The dust in the streets.

Remedy.—Use a solution of crude oil and water in the proportion of 1 to 3, or use sea-water.

(4) The defective water supply due to intermittent service, and also waste of water for flushing the drains, etc.

Remedy.—Doubling of the Tansa mains according to the scheme of Dr. N. N. Katrak which will ensure a continuous supply and the use of sea water for the streets.

(5) Street Hawkers and Street noises. These are really a great nuisance, because many of them sell rotten fruits and keep up a devilish shout for advertising their wares. It is strange that the municipality should encourage these people by granting them the licenses.

Remedy.—Licenses should be withheld.

(6) The pariah dogs are a source of nuisance and danger to the citizens. Remedy.—Convey them to the Pingrapole where they will end their days peacefully. Do not use any poison or kill them on account of the feelings of our Hindu citizens, who have kindly provided a comfortable home for such useless animals.

(7) Dirty municipal carts. These give rise to foul gases and worse stinks than a chinese stink-pot. These smells cause granular sore-throat and tonsilitis, which condition of the throat provides a nidus for the tubercle bacillus which causes scrofula and pulmonary tuberculosis.

Remedy.—Have air-tight covers to them.

(8.) Throwing of refuse in the streets and in the gulleys. This causes contamination of the air, and gives rise to the diseases mentioned under nuisance No. (7.).

Remedy.—This can be removed by the landlord or the municipality supplying each house with a large dust-bin in which all the refuse of that house could be collected and removed by the municipal servants twice a day.

(9.) Smoke nuisance; Public and Private.

Public:—This is caused by the mills which consume a large quantity of inferior coal.

Remedy.—They should use superior kind of coal, or electricity. In the absence of electricity and superior coal, suitable arrangements should be made to abate the smoke nuisance.

Private Smoke Nuisance. Remedy:—In all dwelling houses the fire-places and grates should have chimneys to carry out the smoke and other products of combustion, as these blacken the walls of houses and cause opthalmia and other kindred diseases.

(10.) Nuisances in the native quarters. The streets and gulleys are used by grown up children and adults. Remedy:—Public latrines should be built in suitable places, and the fat landlords who charge heavy rents should encourage their tenants to make use of privies and latrines and not the streets. Yours, &c.—

PRO BONO PUBLICO.

CHRISTIAN LADIES' WORK IN INDIA.

The Hon. Sir Walter Hughes presided yesterday over an annual meeting of the Young Women's Christian Association held in the Association's rooms in the Wellington Lines, Apollo Street, Bombay.

After the singing of the opening hymn, Mrs. H. E. E. Procter read a lengthy report of the Committee of the National Young Women's Christian Association of India, Burmah and Ceylon. The report showed that there were more than a hundred associations in India with a membership of over 6,000. Of the twenty-four Y. W. C. A. Homes and Institutions, over twelve had been opened during the past four years. The receipts of the "National" treasurer, Mr. F. J. Clark, during 1906, were Rs. 38,000 of which Rs. 4,000 were raised in India. It was felt that the burden of India's young women's work should fall on India itself; this land should supply the young women, both of English and Indian parentage, to carry on the work now begun, and it should finance the work entirely. A beginning had been made, in that some eight or nine workers were now taken on locally and were supported here. But to make this a real success it would be necessary to have a travelling school and so forth.

The annual report of the Young Women's Christian Association, read by Miss Rutherford, showed that apart from the Building itself, the Association's work was carried on in almost every district of the City. Meetings were held weekly and fortnighly at Girgaum, Byculla, Colaba and Parel. Going beyond the City itself, they would find in the hills at Lanavla their Rest and Holiday Home which was set apart for those who needed a change at holiday time. Seventy-five ladies spent their vacation or sick leave there last year. During the year under report there were held 13 Bible Classes weekly, the average total attendance being 210. In the seven Educational Classes held weekly the average total attendance was 42. During the year, the Association had held 34 Socials, wherein the average attendance was 88. About 189 applications were received for employment as against 120 applications from employers. The average number of residents in the Home per day was 48. The temporary visitors during the year numbered 440. There were 610 books in the Association's library. Here the total attendance was 6,224.

The Rev. Dr. Mackichan said that all those who had listened to the two admirable reports, each characteristic in its own way, must have wondered why the gentlemen on the platform were at all present there that evening. They were not there, because the Association needed them, but they were present to hear the reports so admirably prepared by the Committees, which were quite capable of pressing their own claims on the public of Bombay. They were there to encourge and inspire further activity by what they might learn of their work and activities. The first thing that struck him was the spirit of organization pervading the work of the Association, both in its local branch and in the "National" scheme. Listening to the account they had then heard, one could not but think highly of those varied activities, so arranged as to work into one another to help the progress onward. One marvelled at that wonderful spirit of organization which the Association had attained. It made one think of the good days in store for them when the woman should have come to her own true Biblical sphere of life, when the direction of human affairs would be more largely in her hands than was the case at present. There were many who thought that the Christian Associations were narrow-minded, institutions, which had no sympathy with the growing needs of humanity in general. But anyone who read the reports would recognise the wisdom and the breadth of mind which animated all engaged in the Associations' work. He might say that every side of a woman's life was cared for and that every effort was put forward to gratify every worthy ambition that could fill the hearts of the members. The answer to the question, why two separate organizations should exist in this work, was that the "National" was like a central light, which has supplied no less than twenty workers through the London institution, a great benefit. The other had its special, abundant and vigorous work locally. The position of the "National" was in a great measure due to the devoted zeal and breadth of vision of Miss Agnes Hill, who had brought to bear on her ten years' work, a power to inspire in others her own enthusiasm for the work, faithfulness and well directed womanly work she herself was endowed with; and it was hoped that this devotion on her part would meet with deserving recognition.

The Bishop of Bombay, who next addressed the gathering, said that it was with much pleasure that he had heard Dr. Mackichan's remarks which were so ably expressed. For his own part, he had nothing else to say but words of genuine appriciation of the reports and of the works mentioned therein. He congratulated all those engaged in this Christian work in India, and hoped their future efforts would be as much blessed as they had been in the past. As to the mere matter of organization, he thought the machinery seemed to be as perfect as it could be, with the boiler full of steam in the way of enthusiasm. His Lordship concluded his remarks by touching on the subject of the spiritual nature of the work before the Association.

On the proposition of the Chairman, a hearty vote of thanks was accorded to the Lord Bishop of Bombay for his presence there that evening.

HOMELY CHAT ABOUT ACCIDENTS.

Points You Should Note.

Scarcely a day passes without some member of the family getting hurt. Maybe the bread-winner's work makes him peculiarly liable to cuts or lacerations; the boisterous youngsters are always running in to mother with bumps and bruises; and housework abounds with painful knocks, burns, scalds, and sprains for the fair sex

Prudent is the man who keeps a box of Zam-buk handy in his desk-drawer, in his tool-chest, or in his pocket. And far-seeing is the housewife who takes care to keep the home constantly supplied with this purr and effective first-aid.

Promptly dressing an injury with Zam-buk means speedy relief from smarting pain. That's why the children like it. But it means much more—that your hurt will heal up quickly and perfectly, without festering, without gathering, and without harbouring disease germs which, without Zam-buk, might breed with incredible rapidity and spread pestilence through the tissue. That's why the "grown-ups' like it—why Zam-buk has been officially adopted by ambulance experts, nurses, and public first-aid organisations.

The secret of Zam-buk's clean and painless healing lies in the fact that it imitates Nature's own "healing by first intention." It is composed of pure vegetable saps and juices, so highly refined and so scientifically combined and concentrated, that they sink into every nook and crevice of a wound, as well as through the pores of the skin round about, soothing the pain and allaying inflammation by effective antiseptic and germicidal action.

Then Zam-buk actually helps to knit the flesh together, or to build new cells of healthy skin in the place, acting just as Nature herself would act if the unnatural conditions of modern life didn't prevent her —or if thoughtless people didn't handicap her work by using impure ointments, salves and embrocations made of rancid animal fats and of mineral drugs.

Pin your faith to Zam-buk, the "natural" healing balm, and keep a box always handy for the accidents that will so happen. It costs one-and-three halfpence or two-and-nine per box, of all chemists or post free from the Zam-buk Co. Head Indian Depot, 9, Dalhousie Sq. The large box contains nearly four times as much as the small one.

SPORTING NEWS.

THE POLO TOURNAMENT.

The Final.

AN EXCITING GAME.

Yesterday, before a large attendance on the Bombay Gymkhana Maidan, the final of the Polo Tournament was played off between the Indian Staff College, Deolali, and the Poona Horse. The game cannot be said to have been a very good one and in fact was not up to the two played in the previous games. A bit of a surprise was caused by the defeat of the Poona Horse who had given a great exhibition against the Bhavnagar Lancers. They were undoubtedly at a disadvantage playing without Capt. Davie, who had a sprained wrist, though his place was taken by Duffadar Ghulam Hussein who played a good game but was not as good a shot as the original player. A great deal to blame for the poorness of the game was the unevenness of the ground, and mis-hits were very frequent and spoilt a game which should have been a good one. In the matter of ponies the Poona Horse were rather the better and usually had the legs of their opponents who, however, put in some fine runs which invariably on both sides ended with mis-hits. The two were represented as follows:—

Indian Staff College.		Poona Horse.
Captain Hopwood.	1	Mr. Raymond.
Captain Howell	2	Mr. Grimshaw
Major Kennedy	3	Mr. Alderson.
Major Wigram	—Back—	Duffadar Ghulam Hoosein.

Umpires:—Major Leslie, R. E., and Capt Meynell.

First Chukker:—The College were first to come up to the attack, and when they were repulsed, Captain. Hopwood brought the ball back, but during his absence off the field to change his stick which broke, the Poona Horse came up, but only to be repulsed, and saved more than once by fine play by Ghulam Hussein, the Chukker ending without any score.

Second Chukker:—Some even exchanges opened and then Raymond helped the Poona Horse to press, and a fine hit by Grimshaw went out. Alderson then got on and a clever hit right under his horse's head ended in a subsidiary, the first score of the game. Grimshaw was up again but his shot went to the right and the next moment he mis-hit when a clear goal was before him. Hoosein's stick broke now, but Grimshaw was instrumental in keeping play in the College quarter. Hopwood relieved momentarily but a combined move by the Poona Horse ended in another minor point to them. Howell and Kennedy then brought the ball up to the other end where Hopwood got on in a good position, but Hoosein rode him off cleverly and the chukker ended with the Poona Horse leading by two subsidiaries to nil.

Third Chukker:—After some scrambly play Raymond got well away but mis-hit when in front of goal, and Kennedy relieved only to come against Hoosein who was playing a great game. Hopwood and Howell paid a visit to the Poona Horse goal and with the former marking their back Hopwood looked like scoring, but Grimshaw banged into him and his pony went over. There was a short cessation of play but no damage was done and as play was resumed Alderson relieved as the bugle went for time, leaving the score unchanged.

Fourth Chukker:—According to rule, without a goal having been scored the team changed ends. On starting, Hopwood relieved the pressure but mis-hit just when he had a great chance of getting away. Grimshaw got on but Hopwood again came up and, bringing the ball down, sent in a fine shot from the left, clean between the posts. Play continued near the Poona Horse goal and from a melee the ball came out to Wigram but his shot was a bad one. Howell put in some good work but then Grimshaw got away and sent across to Alderson whose shot went wide. Raynor put in a nice run and Grimshaw dribbled up, but just when he looked like scoring Wigram tackled and the ball went out. Time arrived with the College leading by a goal to two subsidiaries.

Fifth Chukker:—The Poona Horse immediately came up and Grimshaw gave across to Alderson in a likely position but his shot went wide to the left. The College gradually worked their way up and Hopwood sent in a shot to the right and from the hit out Hoosein got on. He took the ball clean away and gave to Alderson with an open goal in front of him but he shot to the right and a subsidiary was signalled. Near the College goal they were awarded a penalty for foul and Wigram took it, but his shot went to the right and they only got a subsidiary and at the end of this chukker were leading by a goal and a subsidiary, to three subsidiaries.

Sixth Chukker:—Only two and a half minutes remained for play and Raymond at once got away, but in a race for the ball Wigram just got there first. From this Hopwood and Howell made for the ball and the former's pony came down. Except for a slight limp the rider was fit to continue but the pony going very short on the off hind was taken away and another substituted. From this Alderson got down, and excitement ran high as it was anybody's game, but his shot went to the right and Hopwood chipped in to clear a dangerous run by Hoosein just as time arrived, leaving the Staff College winners as under:—I. S. College:—1 Goal 1 Subsidiary. Poona Horse:—3 Subsidiaries. Thus ended a game with the excitement intense to the very end when a goal would have seen the Poona Horse winners. The substitute for Captain Davie undoubtedly played a fine game but he did not possess the ability of the other to shoot goals, and in this the Poona Horse were very weak and lost several opportunities, but only the whole did not play with the same dash as before.

Everybody now made for the main tent to see the Cup, a handsome, massive silver one which was on view throughout, presented. His Excellency Lord Lamington only arrived as the game ended and complimented the winners and runners-up on a good game, and the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Barraclough on his attempt to revive polo. He hoped more teams would enter next year and that the game would now thrive in Bombay where there seemed to be ample support from the public. The Hon. Mr. Justice Russell after the presentation by H. E. the Governor called for cheers for the winners, the runners-up, His Excellency and the Hon. Secretary.

VICEROY'S SHOOTING PARTY.

Departure from Fakiragaram.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

VICEROY'S CAMP, FEBRUARY 23.

Last night after dinner we received rather an unceremonious visit from a tusker; or rather it was the tame elephants upon whom the visitor made a call. As soon as the presence of the animal was discovered, His Excellency, Mr. Perry, Captain Lyall, Colonel Adam and Captain Bulkeley took up positions in the elephant lines to watch the movements, the object being to drive the tusker off, but it was not intended to fire on him for fear he would wreak his vengeance on the tied animals. But the huge brute persisted in molesting them, and it was made necessary to fire. His Excellency did this but not did strike a vital point. The elephant took the hint, however, and turned homewards.

As no news of a kill came in this morning the party went out on spec and beat a jungle where tracks of bear and tiger were discovered. With the exception of a couple of boar that broke back through the beating line, nothing was started.

Lunch was spread in a clearing in the jungle, but just before the conclusion of the meal rain commenced and the evening turned out wet.

Two beats which were conducted after lunch proved a blank move.

After breakfast the party, with the exception of Colonel Dunlop Smith, Mr. Graham and Captain Lyal, went out for any sport that could be got in the jungle near by. The weather is very unsettled and there has been a drizzle off and on since morning. Motors will carry the party to the station in the afternoon and Their Excellencies and Staff are timed to leave Fakiragaram by Special at 4 o'clock.

LATER.

This morning's beat drove out a bear which Lady Eileen Elliot brought down with a good shot.

BOMBAY 10TH EXTRA MEETING.

SATURDAY, MARCH 2.

Entry closed at 6 p. m. on Monday February 25.

The March Plate.—1 Mile.

Mr Dartmoor's b a m Lady Metal
Aga S Shah's br aus m Shotover
Thakur Sripal Singh's b aus g Flotsam
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's b aus g Freelance
M John Morris's bl aus m Gambara
Mr Kelso's b aus g Royalist
Mr Kelso's b aus g Harpist
Mr R R S's b aus g Chassepot
Messrs Wood Badger's br e f Ferndown
Messrs Wood Badger's b e g Squire Alfred

The Spring Plate—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr Dartmoor's b aus m Lady Metal
Aga S Shah's br aus m Shotover
Thakur Sripal Singh's b aus g Flotsam
Thakur Sripal Singh's ch aus m Rustile
Hon'ble A H M Trevor
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjees b am m Balayeuse
Mr John Morris' bl aus m Gambara
Do br aus g Vocalist
Mr R R S' br aus g Killua
Do b aus m Posco
Mr Kelso's b aus g Royalist
Do b aus g Harpist
Messrs Wood and Badger's ch e g Sermon
Do br e f Ferndown
Do ch e f Dunsinane

The Kensington Plate.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr G K's ch aus m Virballa 14 2
Mr Vaid's b aus h Mandeville 14 2
Mr J B's ch aus m Florrie 14 2
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's bl aus m Gun Metal 14 3/4
Mr Artin A Essayees br aus g Koko 14 2
Mr Kelso's b aus m Russley Rose 14 1
Mr R R S' bl aus g Come back 14 2
Major E P England's ch e m Ceres 14 2
Captains Meynell and Greig's ch m Recovery 14 1

The Coorla Plate.—Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr E C Ramshaws g a h Gerjestan 13 3 1/4
Aga S Shah's b a h Oriental 13 2 1/2
Mr S N Mahomed's g a h Darby 13 2 1/2
Mr Vaid's g a h Zuriff 13 2 1/2
Mr Hajee Sulleman's b a h Gaucho 13 2 3/4
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's g a h False Start 13 3 3/4
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's ch a h Veda's 13 3 1/2
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's b a h Bay Middleton 13 3
Mr Najee Syed Rashee's ch a g Sahoon 13 2 3/4
Mr Dawood Essack's g a h Cardiff 14 0
Mr Alex A Essayee's g a h Little Joker 13 2 1/2
Mr Artin A Essayee's g a h Little Joker 13 1½
Mr R R S' ch a h Tachreet 13 3 3/4
Mr R R S' b a h Scimitar 13 2 1/2
Mr Kelso's b a h Hermit 13 3
Mr Kelso's g a h Young Gazelle 13 2
Mr N B Tervadeker's ch a h Plassey 13 2
Mr A Andria's ch a h Emer 13 3 1/2
Mr Ali bin Talib's ch a h One Pie 13 3
Mr A M Bushari's b a h Wadi 14 0
Mr Burn's g a h Mumbra 13 3 1/4
Mr D Runchordass' ch a h Muzeade 13 1 3/4
Messrs Wood and Badger's b a g Sheik 14

The Parel Plate—Distance 9 furlongs.

Mr S A Wahed's g a h Skylark 14 aged
Mr Toolsidass Tejpals b a h Scarlet 4 years
Aga S Shah's ch a h Ajax aged
Aga S Shah's b a h Oriental 13 2 1/2 aged
Mr G K's b a h Bendigo aged
Mr G K's b a h Berlin aged.
Thakur Sripal Singh's g a h Soheil aged
Mr Khalil Doorees ch a h Makhool 6 years
Mr R R S g a h Precious aged
Mr N A Andria's g a h Gladiator aged
Mr Ali Ben Talibs ch a h Hadhur aged
Mr A M Busharis b a h Panala II 13 2 aged
Mr R D Sethnas ch a h Sandow aged
Mr A M Ameer's g a h Young Kohinoor 14 aged
Messrs G H S Mahomed A A Saifs g a h Mooreed 13 3 aged

The Dealers Consolation Plate.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr A Razak's br a h Sherlock 5 years
Mr Toolsidass Tejpal's g a h Grey Boy 13 3, 4 years
Mr Pestonjee Framjee's ch a h Must Win aged
Mr Sulleman Mahalla's g a h Talal 4 years
Mr Tabar Yunes' b a h Tardeo 4 years
Mr Ebrahim Hamoodi's b a h Mirdas 13 3½
Mr Hoosain bin Zaher's ch a h Salanie 13 3 3/4, 6 years
Mr Salim Abdool Rehman's ch a h Sunshine 14, 6 years
Mr Hajee Sherriff Shabaq's b a h Company 14, 6 years
Mr G K's b a h Madrid 14 aged
do b a h Manchester 4 years
do ch a h Kalse chatan 4 years
Mr Kassim Pasha Khaderi's g a h Shah Line 13 3
Mr Saleh Tookmachie's g a h Joker 4 years
Mr Hamed Dawood's g a h Thuyyar 13 3½ 6 years
Messrs M Goculdass and A Nanjee's g a h Muftakhar 6 years
Mr Yussuff Dakayel's b a h Maluan 13 2 3/4
Mr Hajee Ally Khaderi's g a h Meerjan 13 3 3/4 4 years
Mr Mukdasi Abdoola's g a h Zir 14, 4 years
Mr Abdul Mohsen Soobie's ch a h Deenar 6 years
Mr Arten A Essayie's b a h Testator 13-3, 6 years
Mr W S Clarke's ch a h Alma 4 years
Mr Shahab Ahmed's b a h Chum Chuman 14-0, 4 years
Mr Ali Bin Talib's ch a h Great Shot aged
Mr Abdool Mohsen Mana's ch a h Madras 13-3 3/4 6 years
Mr Ebrahim Mana's b a h Engine 13-3
Mr Syed Daya's ch a h Idbas 14-0 4 years
Mr Mahomed bin Baker's g a h Kawakib 4 years
Mr A M Ameer's b a h The Barb 4 years
Mr Sulleman Mahalla's b a h Dumra 13 3, 4 years
Mr A R Obayed's g a h Rock Salt 14-0, 6 years

N.B.—If necessary, after declaration of profit at 6 p.m. on Thursday 28th instant, the entries will be divided and two races given.

CECIL GRAY,
Secretary, Western India Turf Club,
Bombay, 25th February 1907.

BOMBAY YACHT CLUB RACES.

The following Races will sail to-day:—

Cruisers' Handicap Race For a Cup Presented by Mr C T P Scovell—Sails at 3 p. m.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces. M S	Entered by
Eillen	Scr	Mr N N Wadia
Isca	39 30	Mr H L Cleaver

From Committee Vessel round the two channel Buoys W N W and N of Butcher Islands respectively round B W H S Buoy N N E of Elephanta Island round Barnacle Beacon and thence to Committee Vessel leaving all marks to starboard, Course No. 21 = 15·8 miles.

Tomtits Class Handicap Race—Sails at 3-15 p.m.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces. M S	Entered by
Tomtit	Scr	Mr J S N Milne C A Wordsworth
Lapwing	8 42	Capt R St J Gillespie R E
Maud	13 33	Officers R E
Midget	17 25	Officers R A
Coralie	15 28	Major N Kuby R E
Valkyra	11 36	Mr H E Johnson

Course From Committee Vessel to Tucker Beacon thence to North Karanja Buoy, thence to Committee Vessel leaving all marks to starboard. Twice rounds Second Time reversed leaving marks to port.

A B and C Class Handicap Race—(Start Time in hand)—Sails at 3-20 p. m.

Names of Boats.	Time All'ces. M S	Entered by	Started at H M
Melody	8 0	Mr J B K Machette	4 9
Sapphire	Scr	Mr R H H Hopkin	4 17
Sayonara	19 0	Mr A. L. Whitell and A Grickson	3 58
Yellow Peril	15 0	Captain Lewilin	4 2
Manikin	26 0	Officers R A	3 41
Jean	47 0	Major Lee and A C H Maclean	3 20
Turquoise	5 0	Mr F J Preston	4 12

From Committee Vessel round North Karanja Buoy leaving it to port round the Committee Vessel, round South Karanja Buoy leaving it to starboard and thence to Committee Vessel. Course No 12 = 11·2 miles.

Pixie Class Race—Sails at 3-25 p. m.

Name of Boats.	Time All'ces M S	Entered by
Trixie	Scr	Mr C D D Banberger
Pixie	Scr	Mr J E Aspinwall.

From Committee Vessel round South Karanja Buoy leaving it to starboard, round South Rock leaving it to starboard, round North Karanja Buoy leaving it to port and thence to Committee Vessel. Course No 7 = 10·6 miles.

RICHARDSON HOCKEY TORNAMENT.

The Punjabis Win the Cup a Second Time.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA. FEBRUARY 25.

The Final this evening between the 82nd Punjabis and the 107th Pioneers was witnessed by an enormous crowd. The Pioneers upset the general idea that the Punjabis would have a walk over by scoring the first two goals and equalizing up to the third. In the second half, however, the Pioneers were clean outplayed by the Punjabis who scoored four goals in rapid succession and won by seven goals to 3.

This is the second year the Punjabis have won the Cup which was presented by General Richardson three years ago for the Indian Army Hockey tournament. Colonel Sitwell, Commanding the East Lancs, addressed the assembly, and Mrs. Sitwell presented the Cup of the winning team.

SIX-CYLINDER CARS.

Messrs. Marcks & Co., Ltd., write:—We are expecting in a few days a few cars of the Worldknown and celebrated Six-cylinder Napier manufacture. You are no doubt aware that very special attention is being given to the construction and design of these cars for use in India and all Six-cylinder Napier Cars for India are so made as to enable them to be used on the roughest roads without fear of causing any damage whatsoever. The points to remember about six-cylinder Napier cars are:—That it was the first six-cylinder put on the market and that Mr. Napier has had four year's experience in front of other manufacturers. That Mr. Napier has been able to get petrol consumption of the six-cylinder down to far less than a four-cylinder car of similar horse power, and the proof of this is given in the official Automobile Club certificate, showing that the six-cylinder Napier car, during a run of 100 miles recorded an average consumption of 18·17 miles to the gallon of petrol. A six-cylinder Napier won the Albery Brown trophy with a record of 20·2 miles per gallon of petrol, and the same car in the Hertford County Automobile Club competition ran 22.04 miles to the gallon petrol. It has been clearly proved that owing to the smooth running of the six-cylinder engine and the perfection of the Napier Clutch, which runs in oil, that the six-cylinder Napier cars are infinitely less destructive to tyres than a powerful four-cylinder car. If however, a powerful four-cylinder car is required the fact may be borne in mind, that we can also supply you with 18 h. p. or a 45 h. p. four-cylinder Napier car of the best and most perfect four-cylinder design. But the fashionable world now looks upon the four-cylinder Motor as obsolete and its obsolescence is being proved by the fact that nearly 110 manufacturers are now copying the Napier pattern of six-cylinder Motors, but owing to the four year's experience which the Napiers have had in making six-cylinder types, the Napiers are of course recognised to be far in advance of any other make. The possibilities of output of cars from the Napier Factory having been considerably increased a six cylinder car can now be obtained at the same price as a recognised, first class four-cylinder cars of the same power, made by other makers of repute. In the Australian Reliability contest recently finished, a touring six-cylinder Napier ran the 200 miles from Melbourne to Hamilton at an "average speed of 36 miles an hour" and completed the return trip in Schedule time. Mr. Charles J. Glidden, who has driven his Napier car nearly 40,000 miles in 36 countries and has probably seen more of the habitable globe than any other man given his opinion that the Australian roads are the worst he has found in any civilised country. Even under such conditions the six-cylinder Napier excels, by reason of the flexibility of the engine reducing the necessity of gear changing to almost nil, the efficiency of the Napier water cooling system, and the operation of the Napier hydraulic air regulator, as well as the combination of ideas that are being accepted as standard practice by the world, first used and perfected in the Napier design. One of the boast profs that those owning six-cylinder Napier cars are satisfied that they are better than powerful four-cylinder cars is that none of them have returned to the use of fourcylnder after having once become used to the sixcylinder Napier.

"SOME IRISH YESTERDAYS"*

A collection of sketches of the well known collaborators, E. Œ. Somerville and Martin Ross which have already appeared in various magazines and periodicals, and which are now published in book form by Messrs. Longmans, Green and Co., while not attaining to the sustained level of interest of, for instance, the "Experiences of an Irish R. M.," due, in great part, of course, to their sketchy nature, these short stories are well worth reading on account of the intimate and sympathetic knowledge of the Irish character displayed by the writers, and their acute perception of the beauties, peculiar to itself, of the Irish landscape. For the Irish are a people hard to understand, and Hibernia has an elusive beauty and fascination only recognised by the elect among strangers. In the concluding words of the book:—

"The very wind that blows softly over brown acres of bog carries perfumes and sounds that England does not know: the women digging the potato land are talking of things that England does not understand. The question that remains is whether England will ever understand."

We entirely sympathise with the authors in their remarks anent Irish bulls, the stage Irishman, and the Irishman of fiction.

"As to Irish bulls, it could be explained were it of any avail, that they convey a finer shade of meaning than the downright English language will otherwise admit of . . . . . 'Jerry was a grand man. When he'd be idle itself, he'd be busy!' Had the author of this commendation merely said that Jerry's industry was unceasing, he would have been unassailable as to diction, but he would have left his audience cold."

Again:—

Elusive as running water is the brogue of the Irish peasant, hardly attained even by those who have known its tune from childhood. They at least know how it ought to be, and with this knowledge in their hearts, they have to sit in dreary submission while the stage Irishman convulses the English audience."

Writers of fiction have done much that is painful in dealing with Irish people, from Thackeray, whose Captain Costigan spoke like a stage edition of a Dublin car driver, to Kipling whose Private Mulvany in "Soldiers Three" is no more like a real Irishman than a stage landscape is like the handiwork of the great artist, Nature. To quote again:—

"Pronunciation and spelling are small things in the presentment of any dialect. The vitalising power is the rhythm of the sentence, the turn of phrase, the knowledge of idiom, and beyond all the attitude of mind. A laborious system of spelling exasperates the reader, jades the eye, and fails to convince the ear."

Would that many of our present day writers in dialect would take these words to heart!

A startling chapter to those unversed in the peculiarities of Irish peasant marriages is the sketch 'In sickness and in health,' describing the sordid commercial method by which such matches are made:—

"Greasy pound notes were slapped down on the table, the bride's savings were counted above the bridegroom's heifers and position as heir to his mother's bit of land, and with swaggering and bluff and whiskey drinking the bargain was concluded. Nothing could have been more frankly commercial; nothing, apparently, could have given more satisfaction.' And yet from such 'loveless, sordid marriages, such as we are taught to hold in abhorrence, springs, like a flower from a dustheap, the unsullied, uneventful home life of Western Ireland.'

The story of the marriage of the priest's servant is a case in point. "Their hearts were within each other" was said of the elderly couple thirty years after, yet their married life had begun without love or affection. It was the last day of Shrovetide. A young man and maiden were kneeling before the priest in the act of being married. At the last moment the bride jumped from her knees and declined the ceremony.

"The priest looked round the well-filled kitchen. 'Here, Mary Kate,' he said to his servant, 'come on you, and marry the man! Sure you wouldn't let him go away, and he after walking five miles in the rain!' Mary Kate knelt down by the bridegroom. We do not hear of remonstrance on her part, and thirty years afterwards, when their children were married or gone to America, it was said that this couple's hearts were within in each other."

A curious tale, but none the less true, strikingly illustrative of Irish peasant Home-life!

A word of praise must be given to the excellent illustrations by E. Œ Somerville, of which there are many throughout the book. Most of them seem to have been taken from water-colour sketches, and especially worthy of notice are "An August afternoon," "Ross Lake," and the frontispiece, a humorous looking old woman from the island of Aran in Galway Bay. Portrait painting is done under difficulties on the island, as it is the creed of Aran that any one who has his "likeness dhrew out" will die within the year, but the original of the frontispiece 'braced herself to the risk on the excellent ground that she would probably die before the year was out, and might as well make the most of her chances'!

*[By E. Œ. Somerville and Martin Ross,—Longmans & Co.]

PRIVILEGE LEAVE ALLOWANCES.

Officers Permitted to Draw on the India Office.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, FEBRUARY 25.

Officers on combined leave will for the future be permitted to draw their Privilege Leave allowances in England from the India Office at the usual rate of exchange instead of being obliged to draw them in India as in the past.

THE PASTEUR INSTITUTE OF SOUTHERN INDIA, COONOOR, THE NILGIRIS.

THE Pasteur Institute of Southern India has been established at Coonoor in the Nilgiris for the purpose of treating any person who may be bitten by a dog, cat, jackal, monkey or any other animal which appears to be suffering from rabies, or commonly speaking seems to be, or is suspected to be, mad.

Experience all world over has shown that, although every person bitten by a rabid animal subsequently develops hydrophobia, as the disease is termed when it occurs in human beings, yet a very large proportion of those bitten to develop it, and the disease is invariably fatal.

The treatment first devised by Pasteur about 1884 and now followed with modifications in some 35—Institutes in different parts of the globe, has proved to successful that less than 1 per cent. of the persons treated has developed the disease and thousands of lives have been saved thereby.

The Pasteur Institute of Southern India has been partly built and equipped with the sum of one lakhs of rupees placed at the disposal of His Excellency the Viceroy by Mr. Henry Phipps of the United States, America. This money has proved insufficient for the requirements; so, the Government of Madras has liberally allotted further funds and expressed the intention of handing over the buildings complete and free of debt to the Committee. It is a private Institution managed by a Committee and depends on the subscriptions of the public for its up-keep. The treatment of patients will in all cases be free.

The preparation of the remedy can only be carried on at a comparatively low temperature; so, it is necessary for the Institute to be situated in the hills.

It is expected that a considerable proportion of the patients, as at Kasauli, will be poor villagers who will not only require free treatment but also free lodging, food firing and warm clothes during the 20 days or so they may have to stay in Coonoor.

Doubtless each of the patients who can afford to do so will desire to contribute something to the funds of the Institute after his course of treatment is ended, but casual subscriptions such as these cannot be depended upon as a source of income and the promise of an annual grant which can be counted on is of far greater value. The public are therefore earnestly solicited to aid by their contributions this beneficient work initiated in South India.

Rule 2 of the articles of the Association runs as follows:—"Every subscriber of not less than Rs. 5 annually to the funds of the Association shall be a member of the Association during the currency of his subscription, provided he shall have paid the entrance fee hereinafter mentioned and have been accepted as a member by the Central Committee. Every member shall pay an entrance fee of Rs. 5."

Rule 3:—"Every member shall be entitled to attend at and take part in,
all meetings of the Association, and on application to receive gratis copies of the reports and other publications issued from time to time by the Association, and shall also, in the event of his requiring it, be entitled to free treatment at the Central or any branch establishment of the Association by inoculations against rabis or any other disease so far as the Association may be in a position to afford such treatment.

J. W. CORNWALL.
Captain, I. M. S.,
Director of the Pasteur Institute Coonoor Southern India.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

Gazette of India February 23.

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col F F Perry, F R C S, I M S, (Bengal), Principal and Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Lahore, is granted special leave on urgent private affairs for 8 months, with effect from the 1st April.

Major A J Macnab, F R C S, I M S, (Bengal), Civil Surg of Simla, is granted privilege leave for 20 days, with effect from the 1st February.

Major R Heard, M B, I M S, (Bengal), Joint Medical Officer of Simla, is appointed to officiate as Civil Surg of Simla, during the absence on leave of Major A J Macnab, F R C S, I M S (Bengal), in addition to his own duties.

Capt F D Browne, M B, I M S, is appointed to be Supt, Cellular and Female Jails, and Civil Surg, Port Blair, with effect from the afternoon of the 3rd Jan.

The Rev M C Sanders, a senior chaplain on the Bengal (Lahore) ecclesiastical establishment, is permitted to retire from the service, with effect from the 7th March.

The Rev H B Cogan, a junior chaplain on the Bengal (Calcutta) ecclesiastical establishment, is promoted to be a senior chaplain, with effect from the 22nd Feb.

The services of the Rev W Thomson, a junior chaplain of the Church of Scotland, on the Bengal establishment, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Bengal, with effect from the 16th November.

Mr H W Orange, C I E, Director Genl of Education in India, is granted privilege leave for 1 month and 4 days combined with furlough for 8 months and 26 days, with effect from the 2nd March.

Mr E Giles, C I E, Director of Public Instruction, Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Director Genl of Education in India, during the absence on leave of Mr H W Orange, C I E.

Mr A H Longhurst, Asst Supt, Archæological Survey, Eastern Circle is appointed to officiate as Supt, Archæological Survey, Eastern Circle, with effect from the forenoon of the 16th Jan during the absense on leave of Dr T Bloch or until further orders.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Lieut J A Brett, a probationer of the Political Dept, is posted temporarily as Asst Political Agent and Asst Comr, Sibi, with effect from the 5th February.

Capt S B A Patterson, a Political Asst of the 2nd class, is posted temporarily as First Asst to the Resident in Kashmir, with effect from the 1st November.

Capt L Hirsch, Indian Medical Service, is appointed to officiate as an Agency Surgn of the 2nd class and is posted as Civil Surgn in the Khyber Agency and Medical Officer, Khyber, Rifles, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Capt A B Drummond, a Political Asst of the 1st class was granted privilege leave for the period from the 26th Oct to the 1st Dec both days inclusive.

Lieut Cecil Hamilton Gabriel, His Britannic Majesty's Consul at Bunder Abbas, to be a Subordinate Judge of the first class, within the limits of the town and suburbs of Bunder Abbas, Minab, the Shamilat, Lingah and the Shib-koh ports, the coast of Persia eastwards as far as Gwetter, and all the islands belonging to Persia in the Eastern portion of the Persian Gulf; and to invest him within the said limits with the jurisdiction of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognisable by such Courts up to the amount of five hundred rupees.

PASSENGERS BY THE "DONGOLA."

The Hired Transport "Dongola" sailed from Karachi for Southampton on the 20th instant. The following is the list of the passengers:—

1st Class.—Major H H F Turner, 2nd Lancers, Captain G Knowles, 2nd Lancers, Lieutenant R L Palmer, R F A, Lieut T R F Bate, R F A, Lieut M H Joll, R F A, Lieut W A F Jones, R F A, wife of Lieut F Dickens, R G A, Lieut E R C Wilson, R G A, Lieut J H Edmont, R G A, Major and Mrs S Gooch, R G A, Lieut G S Spencer-Smith, R H A, Lieut G N Ford, 105th M L I, Lieut H C Prescott, 69th Punjabis, Major A T H Swiney, R E, Major and Mrs I C Ogilvie, R E, major and Mrs J A Dealy and child, R E, Lieut K Barge, 17th Cavalry, Lieut A H R Dodd, 17th Cavalry, Lieut G F Broughton, 2nd Gurkhas, Lieut J F Mc Kain, 34th Pioneers, Lieut J Martin, 9th Russels Infantry, wife of Lieut W Farr, I M S, Lieut O M Dyke, 21st Cavalry, Capt M R W Nightingale, 2.5th Gurkhas, wife and child of Major, F W Halowes, S and T Corps, wife and two children of Major H Thacker, S and T Corps, wife and child of Major H H Jones, Supply and Transport, Lieut G Channer, 14th Sikhs, Lieut Wace, 14th Sikhs, Major and Mrs P C Pollen, 14th Sikhs, Lieut R J H Baddeley, 15th Lancashires, Capt C H Hobkirk, 1st Essex, Lieut and Mrs G O MacLean, 101th Rifles, Captain H H Sproule, 4th Cavalry, Capt and Mrs A Northen, A S C, Capt and Mrs C W Justice and 3 children, A S C, Lieut C Jarvis, 20th Dec. Horse, wife of Major G D L Chatterton, 66th Punjabis, wife and child of Major G L Carter, 106th Pioneers Capt H R Milvain, 12th Ryl Lancashires, wife and child of Major R T G Ridgway, 40th Pathans Capt R M Collins, D S O, 2nd Berks, 2nd Lieut E T W McCausland 2nd Berks, Lieut H W A Hunter, 2nd Queens, Lieut W H C Llewellyn, 1st South Wales Borderers, 2nd Lieut G T Raikes, 1st South Wales Borderers, Lieut A M O Lloyd, 1st South Wales Borderers, wife and child of Lieut Colonel F C King-Hunter, 1st South Wales Borderers, Capt P E Knapp, 51st Sikhs, 2nd Lt G V Farrell, attached 51st Sikhs, Major F L Moore, 3rd Skinner's Horse Lieut-Col H E Stanton, A A G, Capt H B D Baird, 12th Cavalry, Lt H T Shakespear, 12th Cavalry, Lt W M Churchill, 12th Cavalry, Capt W Hesketh 12th Cavalry, wife and child of Lt W A B Fiedlater, R I Fus. Lieut H W Inglis, 1st Brahmins, wife and 2 children of Capt F A H Clarke, R A M C, Lieut F G O Sanderson, 127th Baluchis, Lt G V D A Innes, 17th Infantry, Lt G Dennys, 31st Punjabis Lieut-Colonel and Mrs R G Hanley and child, R A M C, Captain A H McN Mitchell, A M C, Lieut-Colonel A L F Bate, R A M C, Lieut J D Richmond, R A M C, Capt C Bramhall, R A M C, Lieut G Strongitharm, 2-N Staffs, 2nd Lieut W D Strover, attached 2-N Staffs, Capt L Field, 1st Ryl Warwickshire, Lieut G W Geddes, 1st R Muns, Lieut R A Maud, 24th Punjabis Nursing Sister Miss E Sykes, Q A M N S, Lt C Morris Corps of Guides, Capt E Knatchbull-Hugesson 58th Regiment, Capt J B de l Beresford, S W Borderers, Lieutenant C N Steel, 25th Punjabis, Lieutenant R F Clodder, 36th Sikhs, Lieutenant O W White, 8th Gurkhas, Lieut R C Young, 25th Sikhs, Lieut G E Bruce, 33rd Sikhs, Capt W Hutchinson, R M Fus, Lieut E W H Marsh, 13th Rajputs, Lieut E Rathborne, 43rd Erinpura Regiment, wife and 3 children of Lieut-Col G A Gott, 37th Lancers, wife and 3 children of Lieut-Col C T A Searle, 35th Sikhs, Miss Boadon, Miss McKentire, Miss Blackwell, Rev and Mrs Oldham, Rev and Mrs Ierke and 2 children, 2nd Lieut C G Lawson, R F A, Lieut Reinhold, 27th Punjabis, Miss North, Miss Chespreel, Lieut McDonald, R G A, Miss Martin and nurse, and Rev Ayerst.

2nd Class.—18 warrant officers, 19 women and 26 children

3rd Class.—1307 Non-C, O's and men, 84 women and 98 children.

While thin hair and baldness are undesirable for men, they are vastly more so for women. Nothing adds more to the adornment of women than rich, heavy, flowing tresses. The hair is too valuable to allow it to suffer from neglect. So just as soon as you notice that your hair is coming out you should use

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It checks falling of the hair promptly. This feature of Ayer's Hair Vigor is now recognized as most marked, and has brought to its preparation a world-wide reputation. You cannot possibly have a splendid head of hair when the scalp is covered with dandruff. We urge upon all who are in any way troubled with dandruff to begin the use of Ayer's Hair Vigor at once. Do not be deceived by cheap imitations which will only disappoint you. Make sure you get AYER'S Hair Vigor.

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KESHRANJAN OIL ARRESTS THE FAL[L]
KESHRANJAN OIL STRENGTHEN THE ROOT.
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Our Specific for Diabetes:—Cures Diabetes insipidus and mellitus. It entirely removes general weakness, excretion of large quantity of urine having a faint apple-like odour and a high *Specific gravity*, dryness and harshness of skin, constipation, constant thirst, failure of general health with a sense of burning in palms and soles, diminution in weight, slight œdema of legs, chloroform-like smell of breath, sponginess of gums, constant sense of sinking at stomach, with voracious appetite, acid eructation, drowsiness of spirit, &c. Price per two boxes with a phial of oil. Rs. 5. Packing and postage, As. 10.

Prescriptions, with or without Medicine, sent to every part of India, Burma, Ceylon, Straits Settlements, Cape and the British Isles, on receipt of concise condition of disease.

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Brown & Polson's
raising powder
"Paisley Flour"
are nicer for dinner than bread. They have a sweet, crisp crust and beautifully white crumb. They can be made in 15 minutes, and are intended to be eaten new—fresh from the oven. The "Paisley Flour" makes them very digestible. They are good for *all* mealtimes.

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HUDDERSFIELD, England.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

TRIUMPH OF THE WAISTCOAT.

"All through the winter we amused ourselves by coquetting with the smart little waistcoat," writes our lady correspondent in Paris. We wore them with neat tailor-made gowns and with costumes of a more elaborate order; we had them made in every known material. And now—just as spring is breaking forth and making its subtle charms felt—we are accepting the waistcoat in a peculiarly heart-whole manner; we are regarding it as something very special, something which may be, as it were, forced before the public gaze. Yes, in very truth, there is just now, in Paris, a craze for the waistcoat, and it is considered ultra-correct to have it made on the pattern of those worn by the male sex: the back-tabs and buckle not being forgotten. And this is not all: the wearer of such a waistcoat must not fail to remove her coat at a luncheon party or in a restaurant, so that the latest sartorial fad may be fully seen of men and women. "It seems to me rather a weird idea, for certainly we should not permit a man to partake of the five o'clock in his waistcoat and without his coat. In one point, however, the feminine waistcoat of the moment differs from the masculine; it is possessed of sleeves "It is, in fact, a little, tight-fitting bodice, made of the materials used for men's waistcoats and decorated with buttons of price; it would be quite ordinary were it not for its perfaction of cut and its back-tabs and buckle. "It is quite possible that this quaint little garment may not enjoy a lasting success; it may be taken up simply as a passing fad. It is difficult to speak positively as to the future of the waistcoat with sleeves, but it certainly is, at this moment, one of the most popular novelties of the season, and the Parisiennes take special pride in choosing materials for it which are entirely mannish and of the genre 'sport.'"

FASHIONS IN SLEEVES.

It is a mistake to imagine that sleeves are growing longer; the elbow sleeve is quite as much in vogue as ever. Loose short outer sleeves, with the appearance of being cut in one with the bolero or bodice, and so made that there is no apparent armhole seam to break the long shoulder line, appear on a large number of the latest Parisian models, and in some cases this loose sleeve has an armhole running down to the waist, giving lines suggesting mandarin coats and other Oriental garments. Much skill is required for the proper cutting and artistic draping of these picturesque sleeves, but when cleverly handled they are extremely successful. A pretty sleeve for brightening up an evening gown is made entirely of ruffles of lace, the bottom ruffle reaching to the elbow. Is is made over a tight lining, the fullness being in the ruffling, and it is finished with black ribbon velvet. Another smart sleeve has tiny tucks caught into a fold of ribbon, which hangs in bow knots at the elbow, and falling from beneath the ribbon is a panel of pretty lace. The cuff, which is finished with ribbon, also shows tiny tucks and medallions of lace as trimming. The shawl sleeve is a dainty one for a reception gown. The underneath portion of the sleeve may be made of the dress material and this part runs down to the elbow, and is there gathered into a band of embroidery finished with lace.

THE HATED ADEN TRANSFER

The trouble and incovenience caused to the Medical Department by the intense dislike which is felt on the part of Hospital Assistants and especially of Sindhi Hindus to being transferred to Aden is a matter of common knowledge, but we are not aware that any investigation has been made into the causes of the objection to Aden by this class of public servant, or any effort made to overcome these objections or, if insuperable, to seek to recruit some other class of men for this particular service. The comparatively low rate of pay is generally put forward as the chief objection and was urged in the memorial sent in to Government a few months ago by the Hospital Assistants in Sind. It is undoubtedly a valid objection, as the extra allowance does not cover the additional cost of living for a number of people, if the Assistant takes his family with him, and does not compensate him for the expense of keeping up two establishments if he leaves his family behind. Careful enquiry, however, leads to the conclusion, that an enhanced rate of pay, even one much higher than the Government could possibly be expected to give, would by no means remove the unpopularity of this particular station. One of the primary objections raised by the Sindhi is that in Aden there are none of his own community, and if he takes his wife and family there they are isolated from all society. This objection is not so strong in the case of persons from other parts of the Presidency, and on this account it is easier to induce men chosen from elsewhere than Sind to go. To a European it would seem a simple thing enough to leave his family behind for the two years which is the period of service in Aden, but the Hindu religion forbids the breaking up of families for more than short periods. The orthodox Hindu must perform ceremonies which demand the presence of the whole family, and therefore separation for any lengthy period is regarded as a serious dereliction in religious duty. The impossibility of inducing a servant to accompany him is another source of difficulty, as he has no time to cook for himself, and to eat food prepared by the hands of any but certain castes is forbidden. Even if the man himself could rise superior to prejudice in this connection he would be dishonoured in the eyes of his castefellows. The fact that men constantly resign after several years' service, thus wasting the years they have already put in and forfeiting their pensions, shows how very formidable are the obstacles which, in our eyes, seem so unimportant. It is indeed astonishing that knowing the chances that exist of being ordered to Aden men can be found to sign the bond pledging themselves to go wherever they may be sent. They do not appear to think it in any way dishonourable to deliberately enter into a contract which they have no intention whatever of keeping if it proves inconvenient to themselves. They regard the whole thing as a gamble and trust to their good luck not to be ordered to Aden, many preferring to resign rather than face the difficulties and inconveniences of the transfer.

We are informed, but have not been able to varify the statement, that Mahomedans do not object nearly so strongly to Aden as Hindus, and we can readily believe that this is so. A Mahomedan, wherever he may be, is never isolated in the way a Hindu is if cut off from his own special community. He can find friends and co-religionists almost anywhere, and being permitted a plurality of wives he can leave one behind, and, if he chooses, take another in the country of his temporary exile. Taking the above facts into consideration together with the inconvenience caused to Government by the frequent resignations of Hospital Assistants on transfer, it would seem advisable that some new method of recruitment should be adepted. An effort might be made to secure Mahomedans rather than Hindus for the service in Sind, and where the transfer of a Hindu is necessary, to choose, as far as possible, from among the fourth grade Assistants. Those who have just left College would be less likely to be encumbered with families and persons dependent on them, they would have had no time to save and so render themselves comparatively independent, and they would be able to regard the time spent at Aden as a continuance, so to speak, of their College course as far as separation from their homes and families was concerned. The adoption of these two courses would help to obviate the present inconvenience caused by frequent resignations and reduce the discontent that pervades the service. (The "Sind Gazette.")

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty four hours ending at 6 a. m. yesterday, give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague Attacks.	Plague Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade......	1	1	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri..................	10	8	29
C Market, Dhobi Talao Fanaswadi, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada....	11	10	26
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahalaxmi	2	1	6
E Mazagon, Tarwady, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	11	16	43
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	5	5	13
G Mahim and Worli	1	1	8
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and Unknown ..	0	0	0
Hospitals......................	0	0	14
Total........	41	42	144
Total plague deaths to date..	134,871		
Same date last year	49	86	184

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly, harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes, Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

BY THE WAY.

A REVIVAL OF GARRICK'S "THE COUNTRY GIRL."

It is some time since English playgoers saw Garrick's old comedy "The Country Girl," which Mr. F.R. Benson announces for revival at the Stratford-on-Avon Festival. It has been "officially" described in the Festival programme as the work of Wycherley, but this is an error. Wycherley's comedy is "The Country Wife," and, though Garrick made very free use of the older play, he was able to retort to the critics that Wycherley had made almost equal use of Moliere's "L'Ecole des Femmes" and "L'Ecole des Maris." The same idea has been exploited in many modern plays under thin disguises, but Garrick's version has found most favour on the stage, the part of the wayward Peggy being played on many tours by the late Miss Kate Vaughan.

A SOMBRE STUART CENTENARY.

Jaunary 30 was observed by the London Jacobites in their new religious home at Earl's Court with additional solemnity, for this year brings the centenary of the death of the last male Stuart, Cardinal York. He is recognised by the modern adherents of his dynasty as King Henry IX., though he modestly added to the title "Non voluntate hominum, sed Dei gratia." Gray the poet describes him as "having more spirit than his elder brother." Cardinal York was a devoted Churchman, who beggared himself to enable Pope Pius VI. to pay the tribute demanded by Napoleon. He died practically a pensioner of George III., and gratefully bequeathed the few remaining Crown jewels to the future George IV.

THE CHAMPION TYPEWRITER.

The *Petit Journal* gives an interesting account of a competition for the typewriting championship of France. It took place at Paris, and there were 161 competitors, male and female, representing ten French towns. Each competitor was attended by a friend to dictate; and for four hours they raced against each other, the machines, it is said, making a noise like that of a hundred hailstorms beating against the glass of a conservatory. At the end of the first hour Madame Revert, of Bordeaux, was leading; at the end of the second hour M. Porez, secretary of the Bordeaux Chamber of Commerce, had passed her; but Madame Revert recovered her lead shortly afterwards, and ultimately won the match with 2,000 words to spare. In the four hours she had written 16,600 words—an average rate about seventy words a minute.

"REMEMBER LOT'S WIFE."

At Droitwich, as is generally known, the strongest natural brine in the world is pumped up from the bowels of the earth, its curative properties being taken advantage of by thousands of persons, year in and year out. It therefore seems peculiarly appropriate (says the "Christian Commonwealth") that the text shown in a photograph which it prints "Remember Lot's wife," should find a place over the door of the porch one of the churches in the ancient town St. Peter's. The words were placed there at the instigation of the late Archdeacon Lea, a former vicar. In addition to their local association, it is said that the injunction was intended to act as a warning to those who getting as far as the church porch, halted, as it were, between two opinions, not knowing whether to enter or not.

TRAFFIC IN LIVE PIGEONS FROM ITALY.

Some 8,000 to 10,000 pigeons are imported from Italy during the year for the London market, we learn from the "Animals' Friend's," Too young to feed themselves, they are taken from their nests and closely packed in crates containing from 80 to 100 each, are sent off from Modane by the evening train at 6.30, arriving in Paris two days later at 4.40 a. m. They leave Paris after some twelve hours by the evening train, cross over by the night boat to Folkestone, and reach London in the morning, thus being packed two days and three nights.

THE MARVELS OF TRAMWAY TRAFFIC.

The growth of tramway traffic in the United Kingdom is demonstrated by some startling figures in a return just issued by the Board of Trade. For every mile of tramway in 1878 there are more than eight to-day; for every passenger then there are fifteen now; the receipts have grown more than sixteen-fold during this period; and the capital expenditure has increased from four to fifty-eight millions. To-day the London County Council lines are long enough to reach from Leicester to London; their passengers last year far outnumbered four times the population of the United Kingdom; and the cars covered a distance equal to 634½ trips round the earth, representing an average daily run of little less than 43,300 miles. Much more startling are the figures relating to the tramways of the United Kingdom, the lines of which are now long enough to link Liverpool with Constantinople. Over these lines in 1906 2,236 millions of passengers travelled—40 per cent. more than the entire population of the earth; and their aggregate journey was equal to a return-trip to the sun, with more than twenty *monthly* journeys to the moon.

POINTS OF VIEW.

Good thought is a vitalising energy, and evil thought is a devitalising reaction.—Charles Klein, in the "Cosmopolitan."

Ethics, after all, are not an unprogressive science, and the standard for the good man in one generation is not the standard in another.—"Spectator."

Before the housing problem can be solved there must be cheap land and cheap money. You must get at the land first.—"South Wales Daily News."

In the theatre there lies the spiritual seed and kernel of all national poetic and all national ethical culture.—Mr. F. R. Benson, in the "Nineteenth Century."

The Paris streets are full of English tea-shops—oh! an incredible number, and the Sunday, of course, has become just as dull as ours.—"Hebe," in the "Gentlewoman."

It is not usual to find British officials otherwise than courteous. They may be cold, formal, studiously polite, but they are almost invariably courteous.—"Canadian Courier."

There are those who always will believe that the Land of Beulah is "over there," and that no change or charm, no colour, no sunshine, no romance, is to be found in their native land.—"Lady's Pictorial."

If the English railway companies had written off their dead capital, they would now have had funds in hand wherewith to adapt themselves to any circumstances to which the developments of modern science might subject them.—"Times Financial Supplement."

There is a psychological moment in the life of a boy when the altruistic spirit is predominant. This is usually in a boy's sixteenth year, and if he is not captured then, in the vast majority of cases he is not merely lost to use, but also to life and fame.—"Sunday Strand."

If you desire to stamp out a contagious disease you isolate the persons who are suffering from it, If that is the case with physical diseases it would appear to be a reasonable process with regard to moral contagion.—Sir Ralph Littler, to a "Lloyd's" representative,

We cannot believe that an Act which worries some 900,000 foreigners and Englishmen in order to deal with 38,000 immigrants, and finally rejects only 489 aliens for all causes, was even worth the trouble of placing on the statute book, to say nothing of the cost of administering it.—"Jewish Chronicle."

A life amongst bush-clad vales and rugged hills, pointing to the purest of rain-washed skies, is essentially a life of liberty. It is the environment that develops the typical girl of Maoriland, with her merry eyes and a laugh that makes the valley sweet with melody.—From "The New Zealand Girl," in "Madame."

When the Post Office accepts—as it does—some £150,000,000 of the workmen's savings on deposit, it pays them only 2 1/2 per cent. interest. But when the Treasury lends money to build workmen's cottages, it asks 4 1/4 per cent. on the loans. This seems hardly fair. —A Speaker at the Cardiff Housing Conference.

Some day, possibly, the people will begin to ask themselves why they should be expected to kow-two in fear and trembling to the fetish of Federation, which, set up by a tyrant, is eternally proving worthy of its parentage, if not a danger to modern Argentina, her aspirations, and essentially peaceful pursuits.—"Buenos Aires Herald."

Some day we shall have justice done to us, and meantime perhaps it is as well that we should not suffer ourselves to be continually underrated. . . . Once convince young men and maidens, old men and —let us say—matrons, that their conversational powers have reached a very high standard, and it is quite conceivable that we should soon discover that most people had a great deal more in them than we ever suspected.—"Lady's Pictorial,"

THE news of the recent riding accident to H. E. Lord Kitchener at Poona has induced an Egyptian paper to become reminiscent over some of the very numerous accidents that have happened to the Commander-in-Chief in India. Perhaps, says the paper, Lord Kitchener's most exciting adventure happened in Palestine while he was engaged with Major Condor in the survey of that country. The surveying party were swamped at Safed, in Galilee, when a horde of fanatical Moslems attacked them. Lord Kitchener had nothing but his cane to defend himself with, and when the tussle was over he turned up covered with blood, having had a narrow escape from a negro who had attempted to cleave him with a huge scimitar. Malarial fever followed, and for the first time in his life, they say, "K. of K," gave way to his emotion by yelling, one burning afternoon:—"For the Lord's sake, give me some of that beer"!

THE TWO SERVICES.

THE FOURTH DESTROYER FLOTILLA.

The decision of the Admiralty to constitute a fourth destroyer Flotilla, with Dover as its base, is a stroke of policy which will doubtless commend itself favourably even to those who do not agree with the present strategical distribution of the fleet as a whole. This, however, is but one of a series of changes which have it is understood, been resolved upon in the strength and organisation of this branch of the service, the aim being to do dispose the flotillas as not only to permanently station twelve vessels in full commission in the Straits of Dover, but also to maintain a larger number of destroyers than at present within easy distance of the North Sea. The constitution of the fourth destroyer Flotilla will be brought about by withdrawing one division of four boats from each of the three existing flotillas, which severally consist of forty units, plus depot ships, scouts, and gunboats. These flotillas are each divided into ten divisions of four boats, three divisions being fully commissioned vessels and the other seven divisions formed of vessels in commission, with reduced complements. It is from these Reserves that the Dover (or fourth) Flotilla will be constituted in the following order—1st Flotilla (Portsmouth):—"Recruit," "Thorn," "Vulture," and "Welland," 2nd Flotilla (the Nore)—"Cherwell," "Erne," "Eden" and "Dee"; 3rd Flotilla (Devonport)—"Colne," Falcon, "Success," and "Violet." The scout appropriated for service with the Dover flotilla is the "Attentive which will fly the broad pennant of Captain Lewis Bayly as commodore second class. Under the reorganisation scheme the staff of Rear-Admiral R. A J Montgomerie, C. B., who is in supreme command of all torpedo and submarine craft in home waters will include a commodore second class whose attention will be devoted largely to the sea training of the fully commissioned flotillas at Dover and the Nore and a flag captain in the person of Captain W. H. Cowan, D. S. O; an appointment which was created as recently as January 1. The small reduction in the strength of the three flotillas now based at the principal home ports will be more than compensated by the moral and potential value of keeping a flotilla in the Straits of Dover and augmenting our torpedo craft on the north-east coast.

ADMIRAL WILSON.

As the time approaches for his retirement we are hearing a good deal said about the services of Admiral Sir Arthur K. Wilson, V.C., the present Commander-in-Chief of the Channel Squadron. It is satisfactory to note that there is not a single jarring note of criticism in regard to any part of his career. It is difficult to see how such a note could be introduced, seeing that the career of this officer has been a singularly brilliant one. He proved his courage in the Eastern Soudan among the Fuzz-Wuzzies, where he earned his Victoria Cross by using his bare fist, British fashion, to keep back the blacks who had broken the square. His skill as an administrator was exhibited by a long spell at Whitehall as Controller of the Navy; and he has since shown the highest qualities as a seaman and a naval tactician during his long command of the Home and Channel Fleets. The sixty pennants at present under his command probably from the most powerful fighting force ever placed under the flag of any one Admiral; and his great sea experience and familiarity with handing these huge fleets makes his service of the utmost value to the country, as well as the service to which he has devoted his life. It has been given to few Admirals of late years to render such valuable services afloat at the age at which Sir Arthur Wilson now finds himself; and the final hauling down of his flag will probably be marked by some special appreciation of his work for the Empire.

ADMIRAL NOEL.

The new Commander-in-Chief of the Nore, Admiral Sir Gerard Noel, is taking characteristic action in informing himself of the efficiency of the various matters that go to make up the naval defence of his command. The torpedo flotillas are receiving his attention, and he has also ordered the Medway boom defence to be placed across the river at an early date. The latter is being done. not only to test the apparatus itself and so that the Admiral can examine it personally, but orders have been issued for all the officers of the torpedo flotillas in the Nore command to attend the work, and so make themselves thoroughly acquainted with the principles of boom defence. As there are a large number of ships of the Chatham-Sheerness division of the home fleet now moored in Chatham Dockyard basins, I am told it is likely that there will be a considerable number of executive officers present at this function, and arrangements are being made to take these officers to and fro while the work is proceeding. It is expected to last two or three days. During this period, however, there will be a "gate" in the defence through which all the ordinary traffic of the river will be carried on. The defence is arranged by means of a number of gunboats moored across the river at a suitable place; where guns can be brought to bear on an attacking force from the shore. The Medway boom defence is considered by experts to be a particularly effective one.

THE GENERAL STAFF.

Although the Army is still awaiting full information concerning the General Staff and its particular constitution, there is unmistakably a vigorous quality in military affairs which must be attributed to the excellent judgment of the staff, both at headquarters and in the commands. The evidences of the new spirit were visible before the General Staff was constituted upon the new basis, but much has been done in a quiet way, and in all directions there is noticeable the effect of a new impulse. This is observable in the well-conceived staff rides, of which another has recently taken place, as well as in the lectures at military centres, the excellent schemes of operations, and in many otherways. Under this influence we hope to see created, little by little, a sound and logical doctrine, and the number of the "thinking officers" alluded to by Mr. Haldane is evidently increasing. The staff is to be judged, we are told in the memorandum, by the men it produces, and already there are indications that it will be judged favorably. It was necessary that staff officers should prove themselves not merely theoretically efficient as military pedants, while losing contact with the Army, or occupying themselves with administrative details, but, on the contrary, gaining a knowledge of the true science of war, and making themselves capable of instructing others and exercising a beneficial effect throughout the Army. As we have often insisted, the Staff must be an integral part of the Army, and not in any way form a caste apart. Its exact relation to the regiments still remains in doubt, and has to be defined. No one can deny that an aristocracy of talent is required, but there should be nothing exclusive in its character, the doors should be opened wide, and no bar should be placed to the advancement of the regimental officer.

PROMOTION CHANCES.

While all this is true, a careful survey of the "Army Lists" and the "Gazettes" in the light of much correspondence, illustrates the present very unfavourable situation of the Army in regard to promotion. It was well known that when battalions were disbanded, and their officers had to be absorbed, that the position would become one of very great difficulty, arising from the congestion that resulted and the darkening of the hopes of many. It was impossible to place the officers of disbanded battalions upon half-pay, for this would have been to wrong them greatly, and would have implied a moral breach of compact. They were, therefore, maintained upon full pay, being attached as supernumeraries to the battalions that remained. Some have been offered transfers to the Indian Army and some to other battalions. Upwards of 200 officers of the Regular Army are now candidates for employment with the West African Frontier Force, and nearly 200 for the King's African Rifles, and more are applying for those services. But, in any case, the situation of the officers of the battalions disbanded, and in some measure of those to which certain of them have been transferred, has caused a feeling of resentment consequent upon the effect of the reductions. With the regimental system of the British Army, it is inevitable that whenever battalions are disbanded such difficulties should occur, and we have no hesitation in saying that the situation at the present time is more gloomy than it has been for a long time past. Promotion is being retarded owing to the congestion in the ranks of officers, and there are those to whom advancement may come when it will be too late for them to enjoy the benefits of it. Majors, captains, and lieutenants are all affected, and, though they may look with a measure of philosophy at what is taking place and sympathise to the full with their brother officers who are forced into this disagreeable position, it is only human nature that they should feel a good deal of disappointment. The officer who has entered the Army full of keenness and zeal, for the Service, may be excused if he expresses his displeasure at this dashing of his hopes, at this possible barring of his advancement, and at this probable reduction of the pension to which he would otherwise have been entitled. His feelings are deepened when he sees senior officers, who have done good service in many countries and against the enemy, deprived by the system of selection of the reward which should be theirs. Mr. Haldane has commiserated the officers in question, but he has done nothing to abate the grievance, Yet no subject can be more worthy of patient consideration than that of the welfare and satisfaction of his Majesty's officers.

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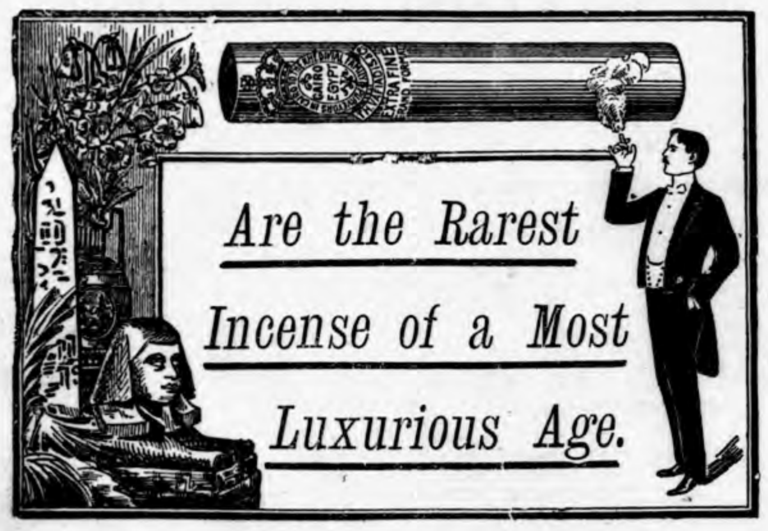

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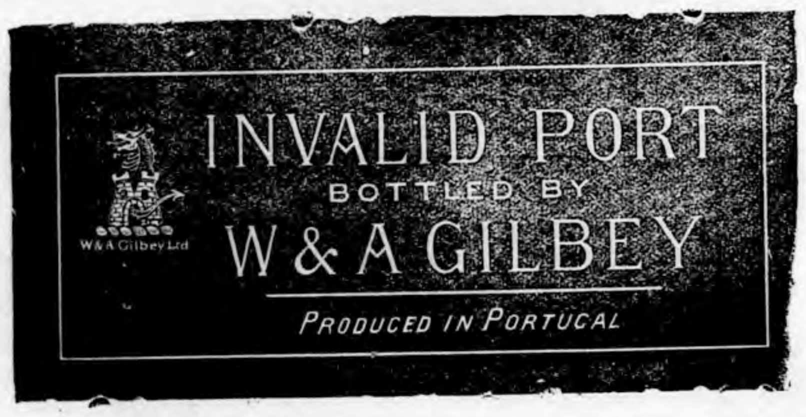

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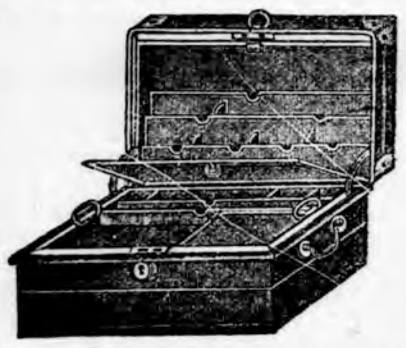

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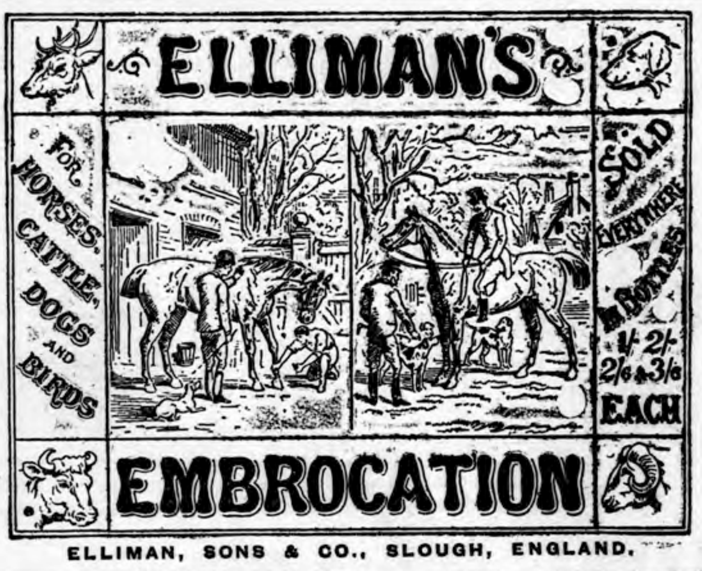
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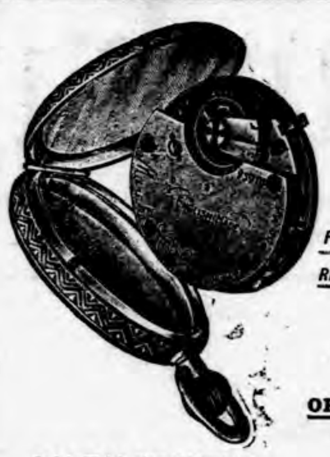

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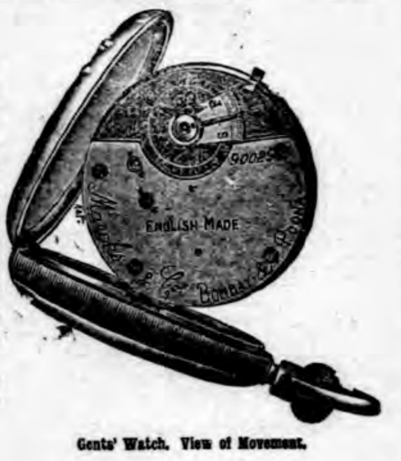

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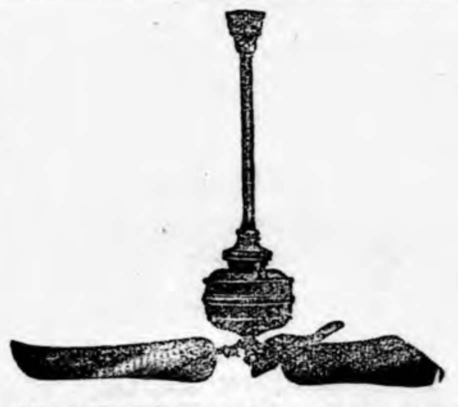

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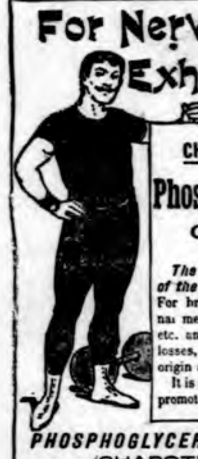

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